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Operation Rice

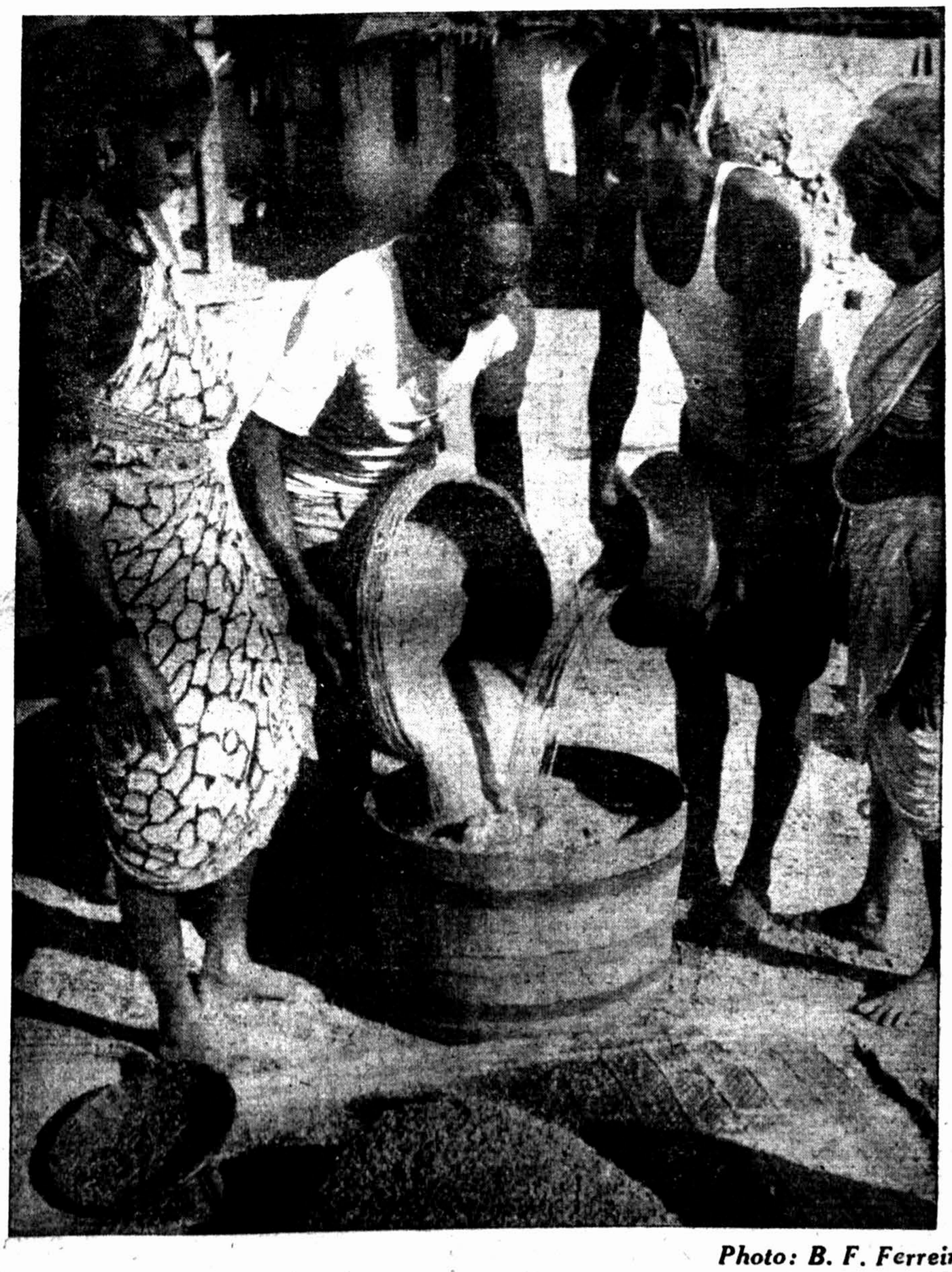

Photo: B. F. Ferreira

Exclusive Sanctuaries For The Aged
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"Nothing Ventured"— Short Story
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Snatched From The Gallows-III

Third in this authentic crime series tells about a lawyer who, Says Louis Mansfield, might have made "a brilliant detective" in this case....

"HE SOLVED A HOMICIDE CASE FROM 4,000 MILES AWAY"

By Louis C. S. Mansfield

Famous detective, forgery expert and scientific criminologist

Mr. Morris, Assistant District Commissioner, stepped lightly into the office of major Smith, acting Commissioner of Police at Bekwai, Gold Coast, Africa.

"Hullow Major," he greeted. "Hot isn't it?"

"Too darned hot!" agreed Smith. "Much too darned hot for me. You've come about the Knowles case, I suppose?"

"That's it," Morris returned. "It's beginning to look as if we're going to have a murder case on our hands instead of just a 'wounding.' Dr. Gush, the surgeon at Kumasi hospital, tells me that it's highly unlikely Mrs. Knowles will pull through it. You know what that means!"

"Yes, it means that, on the face of it her husband Major Knowles, is for the high jump — despite the fact that she herself says it was an accident. Those statements he made to you when they brought him down to your office after the shooting are far too important to be passed over lightly. They make it look as if he is in far deeper than either he or Mrs. Knowles, try to make out".

"That's just the point," Morris said, reflectively. "To say the least, it's extremely curious unless he knows far more about it than he's admitted.

"I remember his exact words," Morris went on. "He was sitting in that cane chair in my office at the time. Suddenly in the middle of the discussion, he looked at me and said: 'It's a bad business Mr. Morris. If my wife rolls up, it means a murder case."

Called By Bonda Fra Fra

"Naturally, I cautioned him, but that didn't stop him talking. When I cautioned him he said: 'That's all right. I don't care what happens to me. I'm worried about my wife. It's a bad show and has upset me very much. If she rolls up, I shall be hanged by the neck until I am dead."

"That's what I mean", Major Smith commented. "On the face of his own statements, we can't possibly let it go as an accident. There's too much other evidence. And now there's these statements: we'll have to charge him and let the court decide whether he's guilty or not."

As he spoke, Smith picked up the reports of the case and glanced rapidly through the pages. He saw that Mr. Mangin, the District Commissioner at Bokwat, had been called to the Knowles household by a native boy, Bonda Fra Fra, the native steward to Knowles, who was the local medical officer.

Bonda Fra Fra asked him to come at once as "The Missy" had been shot. He stated that there had been a big row at the house and that he had heard a shot. When he raced to the bedroom, he found that Mrs. Knowles had been wounded while Knowles himself seemed to be somewhat dazed as if he was half asleep.

Mangin had telephoned Provincial Commissioner Appelgate, who in turn had summoned Dr. Howard Walter Gush, the Kumasi Hospital surgeon, asking him to go to the bungalow immediately.

—Then, The Shot

There, Gush found that Mrs. Knowles had been shot with a .455 army service revolver, the bullet entering her left buttock, ranging upwards, and coming out through the right side of the abdomen.

It was to Gush that Mrs. Knowles had explained the whole thing as an accident: "I was sitting on a chair and the gun was on it," she told him. "I'd been fiddling with it a bit before. I tried to pull it from underneath me without getting up but it went off and shot me. The trigger got caught in the sleeve of my lace dress and I must have pulled too hard."

According to the written statement made by Dr. Gush, Major Knowles had interjected at this point: "Why don't you tell the truth"—to his wife. 'Shut up, Benjy, his wife answered. "You don't know what you're talking about."

Smith himself had investigated the scene and questioned the native "boys" or servants. All of them had heard the shot but only one, Sampson, was able to add any details to Bonda Fra Fra's meagre description. According to him, there had been a "big row" in the bedroom..... suddenly he had heard Knowles say: "Let me see!" Then had come the shot.

Smith found a bullet hole in the mosquito netting around the head of Major Knowles bed and about six inches above the level of the mattress. There were a number of blood stains on the sheets and under the pillow there was the holster of a Webley service revolver. The revolver itself, admittedly Knowles', contained five live cartridges and one empty one.

Statement Before Death

It was because of this and because of the extraordinary statements Knowles had made, that Smith had charged him, before the court of Kumasi, with wounding his wife.

He put down the papers and turned to Morris: "I think we'd better go over to the bungalow tomorrow and have another look around," he said. "Whether or not we get a verdict in a "wounding" case would depend on the evidence Mrs. Knowles herself would be prepared to give. But, if she dies, the case will have to be decided on other evidence."

That night, Mrs. Knowles did die. Shortly before death, she made a solemn dying depoistion before Mr. E. A. Burner, Assistant Commissioner of Ashanti, declaring on oath: "There was a revolver standing on lying on a bookcase. It had been cleaned. I took it up and put it on the table near the bed. The boy came with afternoon tea. I put the revolver carelessly on a chair near the bed. I took a cup of tea sitting on the chair. I sat on the gun. As I got up it caught in my dress with a lace frill....and suddenly it went off, the bullet passing through my leg. I did not realise I was shot until I saw blood running from my leg."

The following day, Tuesday, October 23, Major Smith went to the bungalow together with Morris and another Assistant Commissioner of police named Simmons. Superintendent Afful was already at work when they arrived.

"A Fresh Hole"

"Look at these," Afful exclaimed, holding out two spent bullets. "I found this one at the back of the wardrobe. It went through the front of the wardrobe and ploughed through a pile of clothing. And "this," Sampson gave me. He says he picked it up on the floor of the bedroom the day after she was shot. Incidentally, there's a fresh bullet hole through the top of the table by Knowles' bed."

Checking on the flight of the bullet found in the wardrobe the investigators fastened a long piece of string in the bullet hole at the back of the wardrobe, and threaded it through the hole in the front. Pulling the string tight, they found that it passed over the top of the small table, the free end of the string coming to rest almost opposite the hole in the mosquito netting.

On the basis of that, it was almost certain that the bullet had been fired from Knowles' bed, on which the servants stated that he had been lying when the gun was fired: and that, far from being sitting down as she had claimed, Mrs. Knowles "must have been standing up when she was wounded." From this it seemed quite clear that, in her dying deposition, Mrs. Knowles had deliberately lied in a last minute effort to save her husband.

Had Taken A Drug

Knowles came for trial before Acting Circuit Judge McDonald in the Chief Commissioner's Court at Kumasi, on November 13, 1928. The evidence of the bullet holes; the hole in the mosquito netting; the bloodstains on his bed and the stories related by the native boy, Sampson, that there had been a "big row" in the bedroom before the shot; all told heavily against him. The two bullets suggested that the shots had been fired. These, coupled with the amazing statements Knowles himself had made to Mr. Morris decided the case.

Knowles protested that Sampson hated him and was telling deliberate lies. He swore that only one shot was fired and the bullet holes in the wardrobe had been made many months before when Mrs. Nowles herself had discharged a revolver in the bedroom. And he testified that, at the time of the shooting, he was not responsible for anything he might have said, since he had taken a large dose of sleeping drug before the afternoon rest and was still under the effects of it when the sound of the shot awakened him.

The evidence was too strong against him, and Judge McDonald sentenced him to be hanged by the neck until he was dead!

Luckily, Knowles had a number of influential friends who briefed Mr. D. N. Pritt, the well-known King's Counsel, to bring the case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. Fortunately, Mr. Pritt is a man with a keen, analytical mind—a man who, had he not been a brilliant lawyer, would, most certainly, have made a brilliant detective.

Two Big Finds

While going through the documents connected with the case, he made two extremely important discoveries. One was a legal technicality. It was that the trial judge had considered only the possibility of murder or accident and that he had given no consideration whatever to the possibility of manslaughter.

The other was far more important: it was a point connected with the hard physical evidence which the investigators had disovered in the bungalow.

Sitting in his office in London, 4,000 miles away from Ashanti, Mr. Pritt tried to envisage the scene of the actual shooting. In his mind's eye, he reconstructed the scene as it must have been. He conjured up a picture of Mrs. Knowles being shot by her husband while she tried to remove the revolver from under her.

It was then that he made his discovery — a discovery which he outlined to the court when he brought the case before the Judicial Committee.

"The dying deposition made by Mrs. Knowles is the truth," he claimed. "The whole truth. And Knowles is telling the truth, too. She was "not" standing up at the time she was shot. She was sitting down.

Forced To Agree

The police claimed that Mrs. Knowles was shot after she had risen from the table on which she had her tea. In that case, "her buttocks would have been above the level of the table" and a bullet fired at her would have passed about eleven inches above the top of the table.

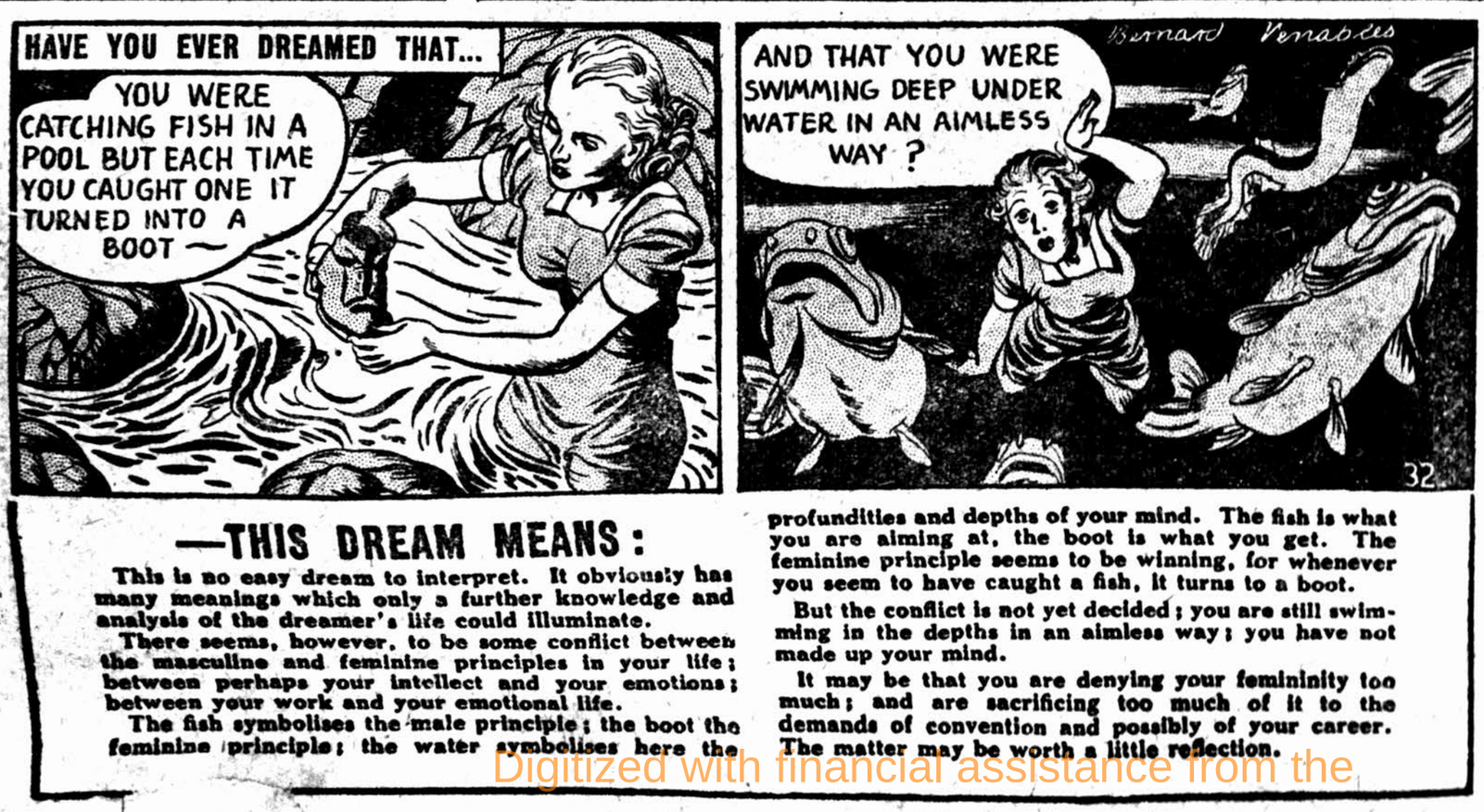
Therefore she could not have been standing. She must have been sitting down, in which case her deposition must have been true. The medical evidence showed that the bullet had ranged upwards from the left buttock and had passed out through the right side of the abdomen. If she was sitting down, as she herself had claimed(her buttocks would have been below the level of the table top and the bullet, passing upwards through the abdomen, must have struck the under side of the table and have come out through the top). In addition every one of the witnesses stated they had heard only one shot.

The Judicial Committee was forced to agree with Mr. Pritt both on his arguments relating to the physical evidence and on the legal points he raised.

Even Sir William Jowitt, K. C. the Attorney-General who was himself putting the case for the prosecution, was forced to follow the course of Mr. Pritt's reasoning.

In his closing address for the prosecution, Sir William told the court: "If your Lordships feel there is any reasonable doubt about this man's guilt, I should like your Lordships not to be too strictly bound by legal considerations. . . .it would be very wrong if this man were to spend the rest of his life in prison if your Lordships find there is any reasonable doubt!"

Their Lordships agreed with Mr. Pritt. They quashed the conviction and set Knowles free.


HAVE YOU EVER DREAMED THAT...
YOU WERE CATCHING FISH IN A POOL BUT EACH TIME YOU CAUGHT ONE IT TURNED INTO A BOOT —
AND THAT YOU WERE SWIMMING DEEP UNDER WATER IN AN AIMLESS WAY ?
Bernard Venables
32

—THIS DREAM MEANS:

This is no easy dream to interpret. It obviously has many meanings which only a further knowledge and analysis of the dreamer's life could illuminate.

There seems, however, to be some conflict between the masculine and feminine principles in your life; between perhaps your intellect and your emotions; between your work and your emotional life.

The fish symbolises the male principle; the boot the feminine principle; the water symbolises here the profundities and depths of your mind. The fish is what you are aiming at, the boot is what you get. The feminine principle seems to be winning, for whenever you seem to have caught a fish, it turns to a boot.

But the conflict is not yet decided; you are still swimming in the depths in an aimless way; you have not made up your mind.

It may be that you are denying your femininity too much; and are sacrificing too much of it to the demands of convention and possibly of your career. The matter may be worth a little reflection.

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Exclusive Sanctuaries For The Aged

Eleven years ago a 40-year-old bachelor gave up his job as Complaints Manager to a big London furniture store and put his life's savings into a social experiment. Today a chain of "sanctuaries for the aged" are the result of his work. These pleasant hostels prefigure the "old people's hotels" which, under Britain's new National Assistance Bill, are to replace the bleak, barrack-like Poor Law institutions that have hitherto been the only refuge for hundreds of thousands in their declining years.

By DOUGLAS LIVERSIDGE

The attic was dank and bleak. Damp was crumbling the plaster on the walls. "It isn't that I don't want to pay; it's just that I can't." The old lady, her wrinkled face haloed by silvery hair, glanced at an easy chair. Quietly she said: "It's the only comfort I had."

As he strolled back through East End squalor to his office in a big London furniture store there was a troubled frown on the benevolent face of Joseph Atkinson. He couldn't forget the tired eyes that told of misery and loneliness. Nor the cheerless room whose sole comforts were a rickety iron bedstead, a chipped wash-stand — and the easy chair. Soon that would go: easy-term payments for easy chairs are not always easy in old age.

As his firm's Complaints Manager this tall, broad-framed Lancashire bachelor had witnessed similar tragedies: the "forgotten aged", struggling in a bog of poverty and infirmity in lonely back rooms, some lacking friends or relatives, others labelled a burden by younger folk.

One night eleven years ago he donned his hat and coat and bade final farewell to his office. Colleagu shook their heads sadly, when he called over his shoulder: "I'm plunging my life's savings into a social experiment."

His Dream Comes True

It was misplaced pity. For out of Atkinson's imagination and industry has emerged a chain of Fellowship Houses — "sanctuaries for the aged," he calls them — in which old folk can end their days in comfort.

Atkinson, a man in his early fifties whose boyish manner contrasts with his grey hair, has devoted more than a decade to retrieving aged people from the human scrap-heap: people of all social grades, from pensioners to men and women of the professional classes. He has vehemently campaigned, too, against the cold, barrack-like Poor Law homes to which many are destined.

Now his ideals and aspirations are to come true. Under the Minister of Health's National Assistance Bill, Britain is to rid herself of a social disgrace: the bleak, barrack-like Poor Law buildings which, with grim suggestiveness not lost on their inmates, often peer morbidly into the local cemetery. When the Minister's plan takes shape, local welfare bodies will design special homes on Atkinson lines.

"And high time too," Atkinson growls, sticking hofty hands emphatically into rather baggy slacks. He points to the thousands of neglected aged, sucked down under the daily whirl of city life.

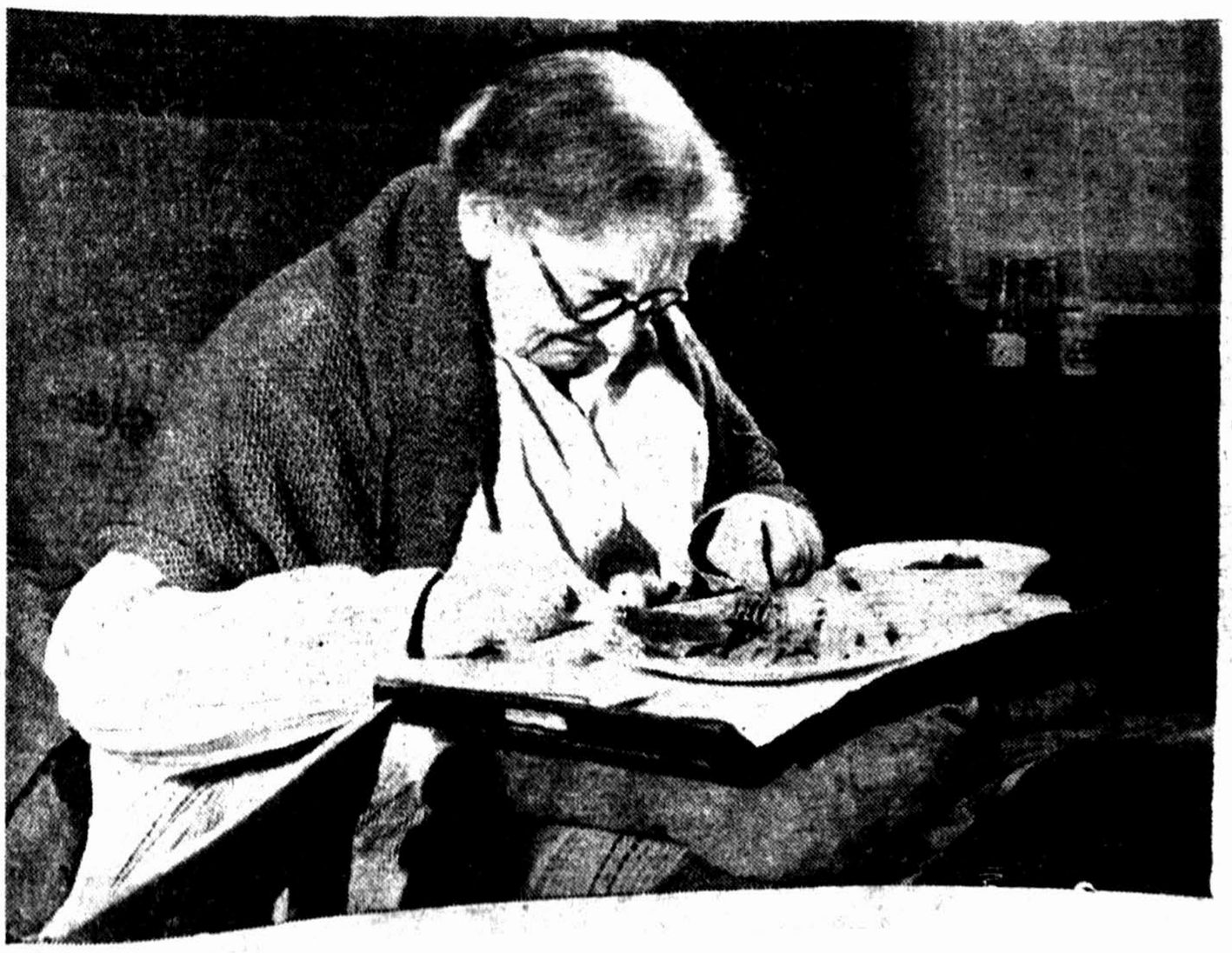
And he adds: "One in nine of our population — 5,396,000 men and women — are of pensionable age. Experts estimate that by 1994 the ratio will be one in five. It is bad enough now. What will it be like then?"

Spreading Chain

Atkinson speaks of the day when.

MORE LIKE PRIVATE HOTELS: The long and uninviting trestle-table has for years become a feature of institutional life: but it does not appear in a Fellowship House. The old folk dine and live just as if they were paying guests in any well-conducted private hotel. They even attend to their own financial affairs.

(LEFT):— BUSINESSMAN TURNED PHILANTHROPIST. A bachelor, Joseph Atkinson, the founder of these "Sanctuaries" was once the complaints manager of a big London furniture store. Because he found old people living in misery in bleak attic and basement rooms he devoted his life's savings towards founding his homes. Here he is seen unravelling a little financial problem with a member of his staff.



eleven years ago, he walked into Bran End, an Essex hamlet. There he founded his first House for elderly men. With Atkinson hobbled two old pensioners, his first "human salvage". Others following, and Atkinson's scheme was hailed by the London Press as a laudable experiment.

Since then his chain of "sanctuaries" has spread, and early this summer conspicuous additions will be Folkestone's Lincoln Hotel and Clock House, Byfleet, one time home of the ill-fated Cardinal Wolsey.

In a flat in the Clock House Courtyard, Atkinson — now secretary to five trustees-has set up his headquarters. "Actually," he says, "this House is being shared with the Stock Exchange. Members of their Benevolent Fund sought my guidance on how to run an old people's hostel. After £30,000 has been spent on renovations, 40 people—each with separate accommodation will live in the mature, oak-panelled atmosphere.

Guarding Their Privacy

Atkinson's ideas on how to cater for old people have influenced others, including the Civil Service, The Council of Social Service, the National Air Raid Distress Fund, even the Ministry of Labour.

Anyone who visits his 'sanctuaries' soon learns why. There is none of the bleakness of the institution neither is there class distinction Atkinson chooses spacious houses, often "stately homes" given up by families because of heavy taxation, in delightful grounds. There no dismal, curtainless dormitories; instead you see separate, cosy rooms. The long trestle-table of the Poor Law homes vanishes in favour of

(Continued on Page 21)

MODEL FOR THE MINISTRY. Britain's Ministry of Health is now to rid the nation of its Poor Law institutions in favour of special homes on the lines that Atkinson has advocated for eleven years. For the chronic invalid, forbidding flights of stars are only a memory. At West Byfleet the most infirm live on the ground floor. In this picture is one of them, Miss Edith Shortland, aged 82, formerly of Weybridge.

56,000 FT. ABOVE HUMANITY'S REALM

BY CHARLES GARDNER
B. B. C. Air Correspondent

THE present world height record for aircraft is 56,050 feet, set up by the Italian pilot, Lt. Pezzi, in a special Caproni biplane in 1938. Technically, it is wrong to refer to this as a "world" record, since world records deal only in absolute figures, and the absolute figure for altitude is safely held by a balloon—72,394 feet by two American officers in 1935.

None the less, the maximum neight achieved by a heavier-than-air machine is generally regarded as being worthy of a world classification, and Cunningham, who reached 56,000 feet recently in a practice climb, will undoubtedly get world acclaim if he succeeds in his attempt.

The absolute speed is of course, a full world record in its own right. It is 650 m.p.h., and was set up in the United States by a Douglas Skystreak last summer. I will say more of British aspirations in this direction in a minute.

THE EASIEST

The two other world records are those for distance in a straight line (held by the United States for a flight from Perth, Western Australia, to Columbus, Ohio, in 1946, a distance of 11,236 miles in a Lockhead); and for closed circuit distance held by Italy for a flight of 11,250 miles in 1939.

The easiest of all these records for Britain to tackle at the moment is the height record. The other day Cunningham clambered into his Vampire, and climbed her up to 56,000 feet—only 50 feet short of the record figure. The machine he was using was a standard Vampire, but fitted with an old model Ghost engine instead of the usual Goblin. Cunningham had been using this machine for high altitude research and for getting other data needed for De Havilland's new jet airliner, the DH 106—now named the Comet.

When he took off, Cunningham had not plans beyond a routine test of the engine at 50,000 feet. He wore no special clothing—just ordinary overalls and a flying coat. He had not plans beyond a routine test recording apparatus beyond the usual altimeter and automatic cine camera.

BLACK SKY

The Vampire took off, and began to climb fast (75 m.p.h. upward speed) In 20 minutes, Cunningham was measuring thrusts and speeds 10 miles above the earth, just as he had done many times before. On this morning, however, he decided to keep on climbing, and he went on up until his altimeter was showing 57,500 feet. He knew that his instruments would have a height error, but even allowing for that, he thought he had probably (and unofficially) beaten the record by the required two per cent margin.

At 57,000 feet he noticed that the sky was almost jet black above, but lighter at eye level; since the clouds blotted out any awe-inspiring breadth of view, he came gently down again. It is interesting to note that although the temperature outside was minus 40 to 50 degrees Centigrade, the cabin heater kept the pilot warm, and ordinary pressurisation was enough to let him breathe in comfort. The cockpit-cover was not re-inforced against pressure, but there was a metal strengthener in the top to guard against cracks caused by the cold.

When he landed, Cunningham handed in the cine films of his instrument board, and left it to the scientists to compute his actual achieved height. In fact this turned out to be exactly 56,000 feet—50 feet short of the Italian record—and 1,500 feet less than the Vampire's altimeter was showing at the time.

This flight, although unofficial, was enough to show De Havilland's that there were record possibilities in the Ghost-Vampire. The aircraft Cunningham used was fitted with an elderly and de-rated Ghost, producing 800 lbs. less thrust than present engines. The machine, itself, was not stripped for action, and carried much unnecessary weight and fuel.

A TOUGHER NUT

My own tip (not an "inside" one) is that Cunningham and his Vampire will become the world's highest flier sometime before the end of April.

So much for height; now what about speed?

This is a tougher nut to crack. Britain took the figure well over the 600 m.p.h. mark in 1945 and 1946 with the Meteor, but America has now boosted it to 650 m.p.h.—leaving Britain to get 655 m.p.h. to regain the record. There are several possible aircraft being built or tested which might do the job, but the favourite at the moment is another De Havilland machine, the little swept-back wing "108". The earlier version of this plane was due for a record attempt in 1946; but on the eve of the event it crashed, and Geoffrey de Havilland was killed.

I think it is true to say that no one knows how fast the "108" will go. I have been given from varying, but knowledgeable, sources, figures of anything between 640 and 666 m.p.h. I will content myself by saying that the "108" is obviously very fast, and a very possible record breaker If it did "have a go", John Cunningham would again be the pilot. But will it?

The over-riding factor here is time-wastage. The "108" is a test-machine for the Comet airliner (our old friend the "106") and nothing must interfere with the time-table for this vital project. If a record attempt could be made quickly, then I think De Havilland's would say "Okay". If it threatened to drag on all summer, and keep the aircraft away from its proper job of pioneering for the "106", then the answer will be "No". A decision will be taken in the spring, probably after the height attempt. Incidentally, it is remarkable that two world records might be challenged by machines which are working on a civil airliner project, for record-breakers are usually of military stock.

WHAT DOES THE PILOT SEE AT 56,000 FEET OR WHAT DOES HE FEEL LIKE WHEN FLYING AT RECORD-BREAKING SPEEDS? CHARLES GARDNER GIVES THE ANSWERS IN THE ARTICLE BELOW, DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITIES OF NEW ALTITUDE AND SPECIAL RECORDS THIS SUMMER.

TWO BIG SNAGS

Two big snags about high speed record breaking in Britain are the time, expense, and trouble of getting accurate timing gear installed on the course; and the uncertainty of the British summer weather. An officially observed speed run needs precision instruments, expertly manned, at each end of the course, with special cables connecting to a master clock at the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington near London. Also needed are observers from the Royal Aero Club, who are usually important and busy gentlemen.

This expensive collection of manpower and material (to say nothing of the aircraft and pilot) can easily be pinned down by bad weather for weeks and months (as they were in 1946), and it is doubtful if the country can again afford such a big waste of time. If an attempt is to be made, rigid time-limits will probably be insisted on, for all concerned have other and vital jobs to do. However, we all hope that some attempt will be possible, and that if it is made the weather will be kind.

As most people know, temperature now plays an important part in high speed—and the capabilities of any given aircraft rise by one mile an hour for every degree centigrade above 600 m.p.h. and 14 degrees centigrade. The Americans have a semi-tropical course which gives 15 to 20 m.p.h. of "built in" advantage over Britain's normal weather, and so a hot day has become a "must" for speed work. If the "108" (or any other aircraft) does 655 m.p.h. in England, it will represent 670 m.p.h. in California.

There has been talk of making the British attempt at Khartoum, but this is now unlikely because of cost, difficulties of timing gear, and the over-ruling importance of the "108's" research programme which precludes it (and its pilot) being "laid off" serious work for a long period.

But, whatever this summer brings to Britain in the way of records, the year has, at least, made a good start with the 100 km. closed circuit record, of 542 m.p.h. set up the other day by Bill Waterton in a Meteor, flying in semi-darkness and in a gale.

BUILDING A NEW GENERATION

Success Of School Medical Services In Britain

BY GEORGE GRETTON

Just over 40 years ago a systematic school medical service was introduced in Britain. Since that time increasing attention has been paid to the basis of good education—physical and mental health A report just published by the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Education, Sir Wilson Jameson, sums up the results achieved in this field during the war years when the organisation was put to the most searching test it has ever endured.

The report is a sober objective account of the state of health of a nation's children throughout a total war. It was written to put on record for scientific purposes the data obtained and to account to the British public for the £5,000,000 (Rs. 6.65 crores) or so a year of their money, which was spent on school medical services. But it does much more: it outlines a great social experiment affecting the whole future lives of millions of children, and its revelations are sometimes astonishing. It shows, for example, that Britain's schoolchildren emerged from the war on the whole in a better state of general health than ever before.

War Time Ordeal

To appreciate this fact fully it is necessary to recall the background to this great experiment—the strain of disorganisation and physical danger which had to be faced. This is vividly illustrated by an extract quoted from a report by a doctor in charge of a children's hospital referring to an air raid incident:

"Soldiers were crunching through a litter of broken glass, fallen plaster and blown-in blackout material picking children out of their cots and beds and tucking them under their arms, running down the steps and dumping them pell-mell into the lorry. The hospital was in darkness and the only light came from the fires raging in the city below. A heavy barrage was in progress and high explosive bombs continued to fall close to the hospital. Most of the children were transferred by lorry to r hospital; a few babies were carried in the arms of the soldiers the quarter of a mile, while spent fragments of flak were buzzing down freely".

Again, on the first stage of the great migration which went on recurrently throughout the war: "At the outbreak of war about 750,000 children were moved from evacuation areas to reception areas. The evacuation areas included most of the large industrial cities and the reception areas were country districts in the South, South-West and the Midlands of England and Wales. The population of the reception areas was increased from 1.96 millions to 2.7 millions and that of the evacuation areas decreased from 1.9 millions to 1.2 millions" This movement had to take place in a matter of days, while large-scale mobilisation orders were being simultaneously carried out"

Improvement In Health

During the war years between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 children, aged five to 14, were medically examined annually, quite apart from a series of special surveys carried out to test the state of health of children of all ages and conditions. The results show that after a slight regression in the first 12 months or so due to the disorganisation caused by evacuative, due to the intensive air raids and to a bad epidemic of cerebrospinal meningitis in 1940 and 1941, the health and nutritional standards of children in Britain, as a whole, steadily improved. By 1945, the percentage of children whose nutrition was considered unsatisfactory had fallen from 0.5 in 1939 to 0.3.

Deaths from all causes rose slightly during 1940 and 1941 owing to air raid casualties and due to the meningitis epidemic, but by 1945 mortality was lower in all age groups than in 1939, which previously had shown easily the lowest mortality rate per 1,000 of the child population in the nation's history. Infant mortality was down by 10 per cent, mortality at ages from one to five by almost 25 per cent, at five to 10 by 20 per cent, and at 10 to 15 (already very low) by 10 per cent.

How was this result achieved? The answer is summed up in the report as: the "brilliantly successful food policy", the wartime improvement in wages, the lower incidence of influenza and other infectious diseases, and the improvement in infant and maternal mortality which was reflected in an improvement in the nutrition of the new entrants to school. The report adds: "The food policy was the first large-scale application of the science of nutrition to the population—by rationing according to needs, by subsidies on staple foodstuffs, by home production and the importation of suitable foods in suitable amounts and by Lend-Lease arrangements".

Permanent Features

What is most significant is that all the factors mentioned (except Lend-Lease) have been taken over from the war into the post-war period and stabilised as permanent features of Britain's national organisation.

At the beginning of the war, under the plans already operating for supplementing children's diet 160,000 children in public elementary schools were taking dinners at school and 2,500,000 were receiving milk at school, either free or at a reduced rate. At present, about 2,000,000 take school meals (which are supplementary to rations and provide a carefully balanced diet) and about 3,500,000 receive cheap or free milk. This is the practical basis on which the health of the nation's children is founded

The writers of the report might have added another factor in this achievement: that is the skilful and devoted work of the school medical services which they administer. It is doubtful whether £5,000,000 (Rs. 6.65 crores) has ever been spent to better advantage. It covered, in addition to the care for general health, provision for the training and treatment of handicapped children either in special schools or clinics. Speech therapy, child guidance the teaching of deaf and backward children, and remedial training, all these things developed during the war

The report makes it clear that on this sector of the home front there was won a victory more lasting than even the greatest military triumph. Looking ahead and discussing the plans for a further extension of all these services under the New Education Act, it also makes clear that this victory has been consolidated and has created a base for further advances.

THE peoples of the world wait tremulous to see whether General Marshall's plan to help, and to unify, Europe can succeed.

Has Europe enjoyed a real unity in the past? Well, the evidence suggests that there have really been TWO Europes—Western and Eastern.

The Graeco-Roman Civilization finally found "a universal state" in the never-forgotten Roman Empire. And, despite the lack of mechanical devices, it was possible to preserve the unity of this wide area for centuries. Roads and communications were good; neither did the post roads have to be heavily garrisoned. This proves the existence of a uinted spirit, admittedly 'after' the Romans had imposed their universal dominion by force of arms. Furthermore the Roman Empire fell, rather through the decay of this spirit from within, and the destruction of the Roman free husbandmen, in favour of the labour of prisoners of war (is there a warning here?), than through the military prowess of the Barbarian tribes without. However, it is also worth noticing that it was found necessary, after a time, to divide up the Roman Empire itself into a Western Empire and an Eastern Empire in A.D. 364. The eagle grew two heads! Thus it was tic countries, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. The Esths belong to the that the Graeco-Roman Civilisation gave birth, not to one, but to two fresh civilisations—the Western (which includes its offshoots in North and South America) and the Orthodox, with its offshoot in Russia

It is, of course, debatable at the present juncture whether Russia remains really Orthodox. Is she not really Communist—or, perhaps, 'Stalinist'? Professor Toynbee has written that Lenin, having embraced the doctrines of Marx, made Russia Western; and that the Russian question is therefore merely a major convulsion in our own Western thought. I find this view a trifle superficial. It can certainly be plausibly argued that, Stalin and Molotov at least, with their distrust of the West, their revival of Russian nationalism, and their tolerance of the Orthodox Patriarchate, have made Russia more Eastern European than ever before. Certain it is that Russia has always occupied an equivocal position between Western Europe and the 'real East', comparable with that of the Hungarians, for long the champions of Western Christendom against the Turks, and now being drawn further to the East; or with that of the Turks themselves, once the terror of all Christendom (of which Russia was until 1917 the flashing sword), and now, oddly enough, drawn into the arms of the West, and Mr Truman

Boundaries Of The West

A word here about the boundaries between Western and Eastern Europe. The West certainly includes the whole of the Baltic. The Finns belong to the Lutheran branch of Protestantism, and got their culture from their former masters, the Swedes. Similar considerations apply to the other Baltic countries, Estonia, Latavia, and Lithuania. The Esths belong to the same race as the Finns. Latvia, or at least Courland, was an independent country, possessing colonies in the West Indies and West Africa until she passed under the Russian sceptre in 1795 Roman Catholic Lithuania a mighty military power in the Middle Ages, gave its dynasty of the Jagellons to Poland, with which it became merged until the Partitions of Poland at the end of the eighteenth century The Poles, although Slavs, unlike the various Baltic peoples, have always formed a highly self-conscious part of the Roman Catholic community. The Czechs and Slovaks again, although a Slav salient in the Germanic body, have also always adhered to the churches of the West—a remark which applies to the Slovenes and the Croats, as opposed to the Montenegrins and the Serbians, who remained Orthodox

What about race? It would appear that all the so-called races of all the world have long been all mixed together (You and I have some Negro blood) Nevertheless Europe as a whole including the Russians does belong more or less to one distinguishable racial or ethnic group The Indo-Europeans did in fact, enter Europe and India from Central Asia about 1500 B.C. This leaves us as blood brothers of the higher-caste Hindus, though we belong now to a different civilisation. Race, in fact, would seem only to become significant when allied to common culture, institutions and customs. We Europeans (except the Basques, Hungarians, Finns and Estonians) also speak branches of a common Sanskrit language—again uniting us with the Indians and the Persians—and we are all members of the Aryan culture. For there is an Aryan culture, though 'not' an Aryan race. The Jews are descendants of the great Syriac culture, which was a powerful rival of the Graeco-Romans, and which produced a later branch in the Arabs.

As for religion, all Europeans belong, or have belonged, either to the Catholic or to the Orthodox branches of Christianity, which succeeded the Roman Empire. Western Europe also definitely possesses a common culture based on descent from Roman and Greek institutions, thought, art, architecture, and a free, energetic, though somewhat nervous way of life—to which must be added the influence of the Catholic Church, and the long use of the Latin language. Although at the time of the Renaissance and the Protestant Reformation new national literatures grew up, no writer has yet claimed that these were not derived from a common Graeco-Latin culture. In the same way, even today, Russia possesses a common culture with the Balkan countries, owing to the continuing use of Old Slavonic for curch services.

Does Europe form an economic whole? She undoubtedly forms a kind of island, or rather peninsular, united with Asia through the great body of Russia. Russia, on the other hand, kept herself economically apart until the reign of Peter the Great; and the Balkans were held apart by their conquest by the Turkish Empire. Western Europe was, in many ways, an economic whole during the Middle Ages, with her great trade route leading from Venice, up the Rhine, to the ports of the Low Countries Today, although Russia is self-sufficient it has become only too apparen that Western industry cannot survive without the common use of the Rhine and the Ruhr. Western Europe has also largely depended in the immediate past on grain from Eastern Germany and from Eastern Europe. Russia herself was an important exporter of grain to Western Europe before 1914.

A Common History

We come now to Europe's, or rather Western Europe's common history Although there were centuries of chaos after the fall of the Roman Empire, some Roman institutions, and, above all, the Roman Church, remained As early as A.D 800 Charlemagne determined to re-unite Western Europe to which he accorded the title of 'Holy Roman Empire' From this time forward the history of Western Europe was the struggle of his successors to hold this Empire together against the forces of local disintegration and also against the rival unifying force of the Popes It is the view of both Professor Toynbee and Mr H A L Fisher that the attempts of the Kings of Germany to preserve a united Christendom were premature leading not only to the failure to achieve adequate union in Germany and Italy until the later years of the nineteenth century but also to general unpleasantness which could have been avoided On the one hand the vision of a united Christendom was a splendid one which gained the enthusiastic support of Dante On the other hand it was not uncommon of the grandiosity of the German mind a mentality which is frequently not only disturbingly grandiose but disastrously theoretical. Otto the First was more successful than Charlemagne, even the Poles being subject to his rule.

The Aftermath Of Napoleon

None the less, on the whole, the Popes gradually got the better of the struggle, owing to their command of men's spirits. St. Benedict, in the Sixth Century, had got agriculture going again on a free and healthy basis, because he appealed to men's souls, whilst the Roman slave overseers could only command their bodies. The Pope Hildebrand later headed the terrific new spiritual force of the Cluniac Movement; and so immense was his spiritual prestige, that his rival unifier, the Emperor Henry the Fourth, was compelled to kneel in his robes and crown outside his door at Cannossa, until he deigned to grant him absolution.

The spiritual empire of the Popes was shattered by the outbreak of the Protestant Reformation, which coincided with the rise of independent national states, such as England and Spain, and later France. By the Sixteenth Century, therefore, the Holy Roman Empire had become little more than a dream of the dead past

Yet at this moment there came forward one of the greatest of all international jurists, the Dutchman, Hugo Grotius (1583-1645). Despite the split between Catholics and Protestants, he sought valiantly for common ideals of morality and decency which might yet unite all Christian men. These he found not only in Christianity itself, but in the 'natural law', and the law of nations', which had been accepted since the time of the Greeks and Romans. Henry the Fourth of France's financial minister, Sully, also produced an ambitious plan for "a Christian Republic of all Europe", not including Russia; but this came to nothing.

The next mighty event was the French Revolution. This upheaval produced two contrary currents. First, there was the passionate liberal nationalism which afterwards fired the brains of Haribaldi in Italy and Kossuth in Hungary Secondly, Buonaparte, the sword of the liberal revolution, succeeded in uniting almost all Europe, except Russia and England, promising men the end of feudalism, and a new code, based on the rights of man, and "liberty equality and fraternity"

The dismissal of Napoleon found the nations gathered in lordly Vienna. Russia now began the first of her efforts towards European unity, efforts which she continued to make down to the 'Re-script' of Muravieff in 1899. On the whole, Alexander's plans, which were well-meaning but which became increasingly anti-liberal, were supported by the Austrian minister Metternich who dearly wished to preserve the precarious "status quo" in Austria Hungary, and the German States. Castlereagh, however although a most Conservative statesman at home became increasingly suspicious of this Holy Alliance' or 'Confederation" or 'Concert" or 'System" Britain has thus since this time often been accused by Continental writers of having destroyed what chances there were during the last century for a confederation to take shape. England, however was not only interested in her overseas empire and the prospects of new trade with the new 'liberal' republics of South America She was also afraid of any union of Europe, especially if this were to be effected under the aegis of a great military power

Towards the end of the Nineteenth Century, however, what can be termed the germs of the modern view as to international relations, and the horrors likely to attend modern war, began to appear. The Concert itself, after some useful joint efforts in the Balkans, and the joint pacification of Crete in 1897-98, disappeared as such about 1908. But new efforts were made towards international arbitration, disarmament, and general pacification. Further, in these new efforts the United States played a novel and honourable part. The romantic, but perilous crisis between the United Kingdom and the United States over the Confederate privateer "Alabama" was finally settled in the most happy way in 1872. Nearly two hundred cases, in fact, were dealt with by arbitration between 1815 and 1900. The Behring Sea Seal Fishery Case between Canada and the U.S.A. we settled in 1893. The acrimonious dispute between England and Venezuela was settled in 1899, a Russian being President of the Court. Chile and Argentina settled their boundary dispute in 1899; and in 1903 was settled the Alaska boundary dispute between Canada and the U.S.A.

The Peace Conference at the Hague, which met in 1899, at the invitation of Russia, set up a "permanent" court of justice there. A further Peace Conference met there in 1907. A mixed naval commission had, meanwhile, in 1904, settled the 'incident' when the Russian fleet bombarded a British North Sea fishing fleet by accident.

It seemed that "all civilised powers" were now fully agreed that war was wrong—and that, if it broke out, there 'did exist' a code of decency to which all would adhere.

Then came the tragedy of 1914, followed by the setting up of the League of Nations. The further tragedy of 1939-45 has been followed by the institution of UNO. UNO has suffered, amongst other things, from the different attitude of Russia towards international questions.

Now comes the Marshall offer, based on the belief that Europe can only revive if she is at long last effectively united.

in "Picture Post".

UNITED EUROPE —STILL A DREAM!

There has always been two Europes—Eastern and Western. The signing of a 50-year treaty of Economic co-operation and military aid at Brussels on March 17 by five Western European Nations—Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Britain—is a counterblast to Russian attempts at consolidation of Eastern Europe under her banner.

A woman had called on the vicar with a distressing tale about her daughter, who was very ill. She was anxious for the vicar to visit the girl.

"I'll certainly call on her," said the vicar. "But I don't remember ever having seen you in my church. Do you attend often?"

The woman shook her head.

"No," she replied. "We happen to be chapel people."

The vicar looked surprised.

"Then why didn't you send for your own minister?"

"Oh, it wouldn't be fair," was the reply. "You see, it's scarlet fever my daughter's got."

Three blood transfusions were necessary to save a woman patient's life at a hospital. A brawny young Scotsman offered his blood. The patient gave him £10 for the first pint, £5 for the second pint—but the third time she had so much Scots blood in her that she only thanked him.

The office boy was asked to ring up a number and got the wrong one.

"Mr. Woolf here," came the reply.

"Who?" asked the boy.

"Woolf," replied the wrong number.

"Well, who's afraid of you?" asked the boy.

"This is a terrible report—'Latin poor; French indifferent. Mathematics, bad; Conduct, fair.'"

"I admit it's not up to much, Dad. But just look at that—'Health, excellent.'"

A Trainer of performing animals approached a music-hall agent for an engagement for his dog, which played the violin.

"That sounds promising," said the agent. "I'll give him an audition."

The trainer then brought in a poodle, carying a violin case between his teeth After the dog had tuned the violin and resined his bow he gave a very creditable performance of Bach's Chaconne

The agent listened for a few minutes and then said: "That will do."

"But aren't you impressed?" asked the disappointed owner.

"Who wants to hear classical music nowadays anyway?" replied the agent.

But, darling I've been run over," protested from the hall

Well, what of it?" she demanded coldly.—"It doesn't take two hours to get run over."

SO THAT

The Braille system for the blind—that is the central feature of the St. Dunstan's Training Centre in Britain. There is no longer any need for the war-blinded to solicit alm in streets, thanks largely to the Braille and to the system of lucrative training at St. Dunstan's.

By PAT PATERSON

One of the most terrifying aspects of blindness, especially to those not blind from birth, is the prospect of complete dependence, financially and socially, upon sighted relatives and friends.

To the newly-blind, the idea of being a burden upon family and community for the rest of their life is perhaps a worse prospect than the perpetual darkness which cludes them forever from the beau of the visible world and the faces of friends.

In England for many years now, the National Institute for the Blind has been the civilian blind ma (and woman's) link with the sighted world. Through the Institute they have learned from babyhood, if born blind, to look after themselves, to read and write Braille, and in general have been trained as useful self-supporting citizens despite their limitation.

The position of the war blinded veteran is very different and St. Dunstan's, an organization formed during the First World War, has other factors beyond the actual blindness to take into consideration. In addition to the new and terrifying darkness in which the blinded veteran lives, he has to cope with i shock of realisation, which may hit him immediately but more often is delayed until he has gone out again into the world of normal sigh people. In hospital and convalescent home, he was looked after taught to cope with the routine necessities of everyday life — feeding and dressing himself, finding his way about hospital wards and recreatio rooms and even entertaining himself up to a point by radio and ordinary social intercourse with other men WHO SHARE HIS OWN DISABILITY. Bute if he once reaches the ordinary world without undergoing careful training first, he finds himself completely dependent upon family, friends and community, no of whom completely understands the nature of his difficulties.

The First Step

For this reason St. Dunstan's make a point of starting his "training to be blind" as soon as the victim is sufficiently well physically. And the first step towards his rehabilitation as a useful, self-supporting citizen is to learn Braille — the method devised by a Frenchman, Louis Braille, in 1870, by which a blind man may read and write and which has been in universal use ever since. Even before a blinded veteran has left hospital or finished operative treatment, he is, in many cases, given a simple punched metal sheet so, that, during the hours of convalescence, he can begin to familiarize himself with the dots of the Braille alphabet.

During the first six months of his training course at St. Dunstan's he learns to read and write Braille—and generally by means of the Stainsby Braille Machine—a tiny, lightweight instrument containing six keys with which he punches the pattern of the Braille letters on a thin card. He writes from right to left, producing a "negative" which he reads by finger touch on the other side of the card from left to right as in ordinary reading.

Since the "negative" or depressed dots are not discernible by touch, Braille can be written on both sides of the card, making for a certain compactness in the Braille reading books which are of necessity larger and rather clumsier than the ordinary volume. The Reader's Digest for instance, which is familiar to us in pocket form, is approximately three times thicker in Braille than in the ordinary editions, and it is about three times larger in length and breadth.

Sensitivity Of Touch

The majority of war blinded learn to read "interline" or fairly large Braille and write it competently within six to eight months. There can be no exact time given, since learning depends upon a number of factors — the man's own natural intelligence, his health — which may have suffered in other ways — his nervous system and general adaptability and, finally, upon his sense touch, which is more sensitive in some men than in other. A severely burnt or injured hand may even make it impossible for him to develop the necessary sensitivity of touch, but the vast majority of war-blinded, learning to feel the Braille dots with the first finger or perhaps first and second only, develop the necessary sensitiveness and skill within six to eight months. Person blinded from birth of course acquire more proficiency, often reading with all four fingers and with both hands at once. The war-blinded usually read rather more slowly and it is seldom possible for them to read quite so fast as the ordinary sighted reader. Again it must be remembered that speed of reading even in sighted persons varies very considerably with experience, temperament and the amount of reading done.

Writing is learned concurrently with reading, and the only disadvantage of the Stainsby machine is that the writer cannot read back what he has written. In the Pick, a slightly larger machine in use in the U States, Canada and Germany, the Braille dots can be read by turning up the platen of the machine. The cast of this machine is about fifty dollars, or twice the price of the Stainsby, and a new machine, after the Pick pattern, is being tried out at St. Dunstan's at the present time.

Pocket Machines

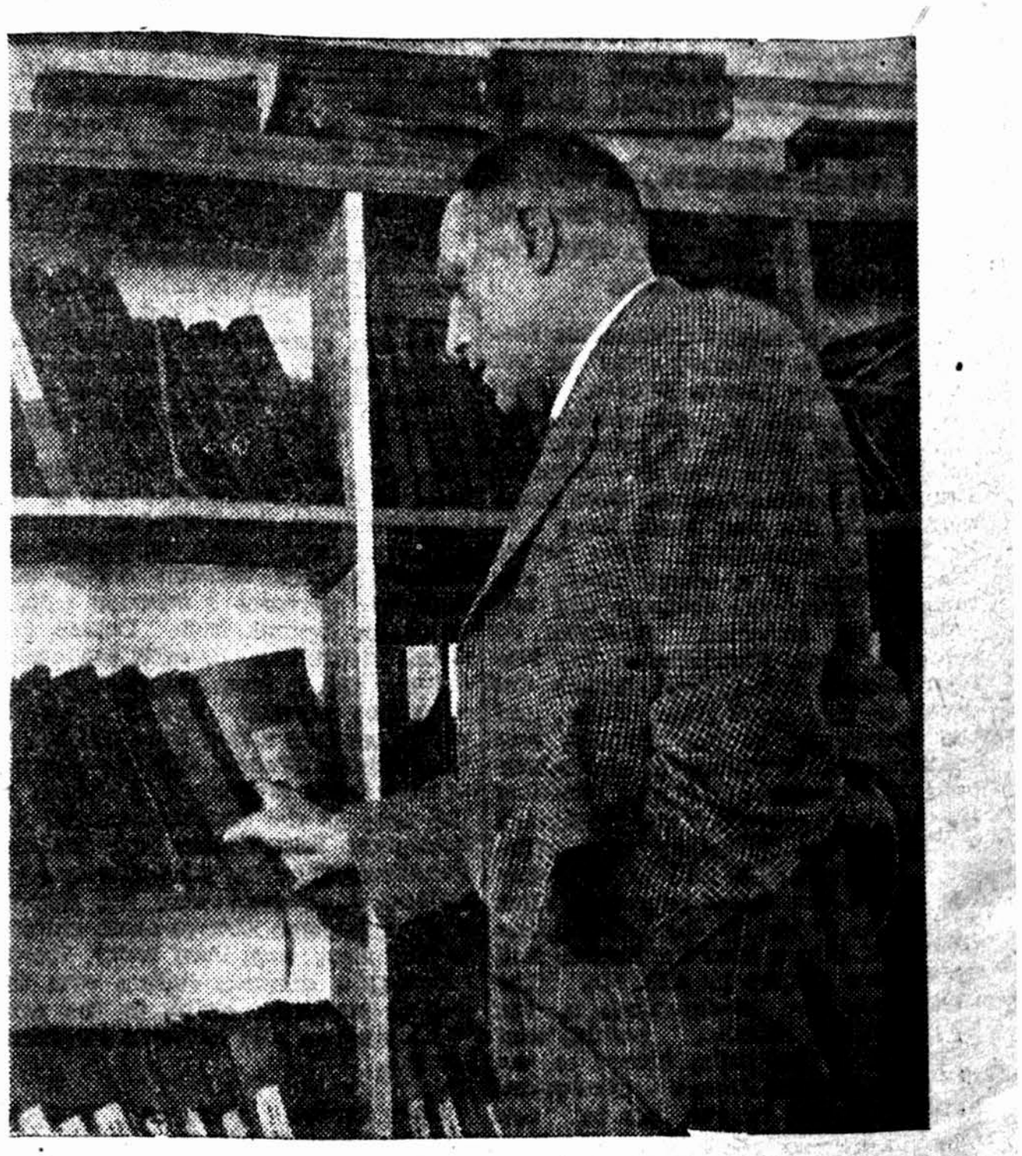
Pocket writing machines are also available to enable the blind man to take notes at a theatre or a lecture, the Braille dots coming out on a sort of ticker tape. Braille shorthand, an abbreviated form similar to some of the quicker system of ordinary shorthand, is written on a desk machine in use by all blind secretaries.

At St. Dunstan's three Braille tests are given, and two of these must be passed before a man is considered competent and able to be trained in a profession for which Braille is essential. He must pass a reading test (forty lines to be read in 22 minutes) and a writing test, (about three sides of Braille paper,) with not more than two minor mistakes. For passing each test he gets pound 1 and a diploma and if he wishes to continue, he can then spend further three or four months learning to read "interpoint" Braille—a small size, in which most novels and text books for the blind are written. For passing this final test, he gets a further pound 3 and diploma of officiency. Reading tests must be taken before the writing test is attempted, otherwise there may be a tendency for a man with bad touch to concentrate upon writing and never gain the facility to read which is going to be his greatest need for the future. In considering the taken to learn Braille, it must be remembered that the blinded veteran is concurrently learning other new skills, including, perhaps, the rudiments of his new profession and therefore cannot work full time on Braille.

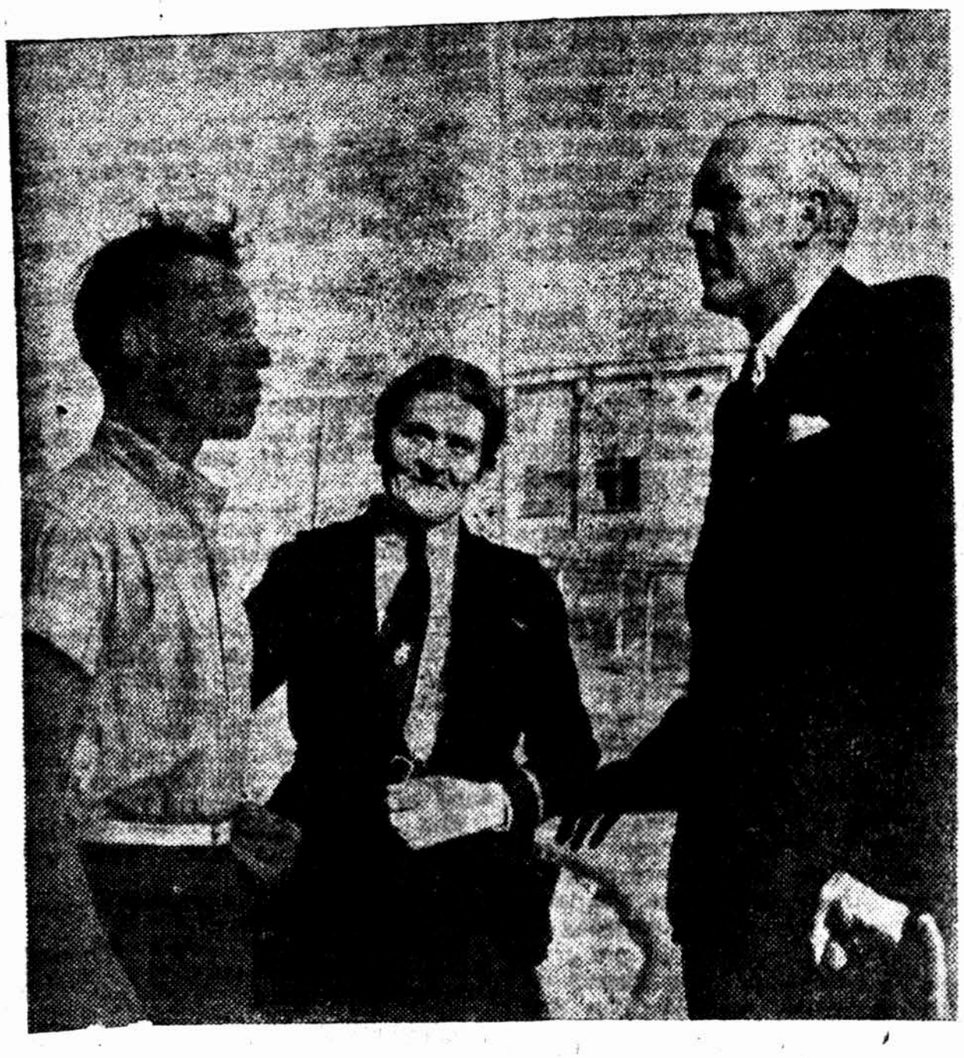
When he has passed his Braille efficiency tests he is loaned (for life) an ordinary portable typewriter with a Braille scale bar and given a writing machine and a shorthand machine if his future profession requires it. The typewriter, in addition to the Braille scale, is fitted with a "cap" on the letter Y H and B to enable the blind man to judge the position of his fingers on the keys. He is also given a Braille pocket watch in discharge — or, rather, graduation.

Recreation

Everyone who is admitted to St. Dunstan's training centre in Ovingdean, Brighton, at least attempts to learn Braille, and 90 per cent. of trainees actually pass the writing and reading tests. Perhaps 20 per cent. — most of whom are going in for professions or to whom reading has always been an important recreation — continue and become proficient in interpoint or advanced Braille. Each man, once he has passed his first two tests, automatically becomes a life member of the Braille Library and lending library; there are more than 186,000 volumes available, including magazines, periodicals, novels, detective stories, biographies and, indeed, in every field of human activity in which a normal man might be interested the 75,897 blind in Great Britain, 17,000 make use of this service, taking out 271,660 volumes per year — ample demonstration the Braille is useful and profitable both to civilian blind and war blinded.



George Killingbeck, one of the staff of St. Dunstan's and a war-blinded veteran of World War I, selecting a book from the library by feeling the title printed at the side in Braille, Killingbeck has also lost his left-hand.

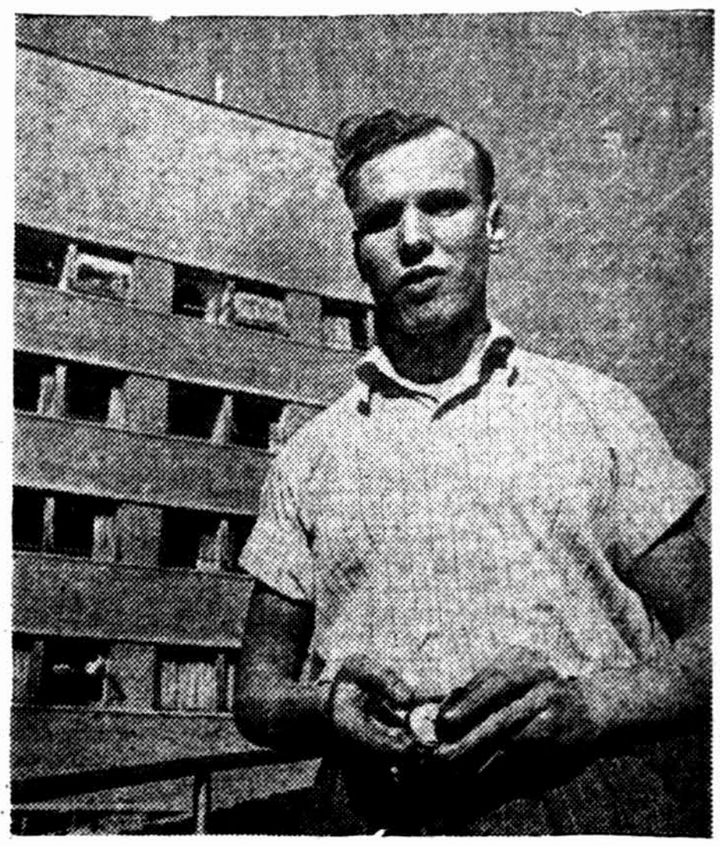


Sir Ian Fraser, Chairman of St. Dunstan's with the Matron, and William Miller of Leeds, a trainee who is going out from St. Dunstan's to be a telephonist.

A specimen page in Braille.

(Left) Writing Braille on a Stainsly machine.

(Right) William Miller of Leeds, a trainee going out of St. Dunstan's reading the time from his Braille watch.



THE BLIND MAY SEE

Once a man has become proficient in Braille, the next step is to train him in the profession of his choice. The range is varied, but the following activities are contingent entirely upon proficiency in Braille, telephonist must be able to write Braille shorthand as well; any of the learned professions demands interpoint Braille in order to make available the Braille text books; (four St. Dunstan's graduates are now at Cambridge, one studying for the church, another law, a third to be a welfare worker, while the fourth is taking a teaching degree in history) physiotherapy, a three-year course, needs interpoint Braille, so, obviously, does secretarial or commercial work.

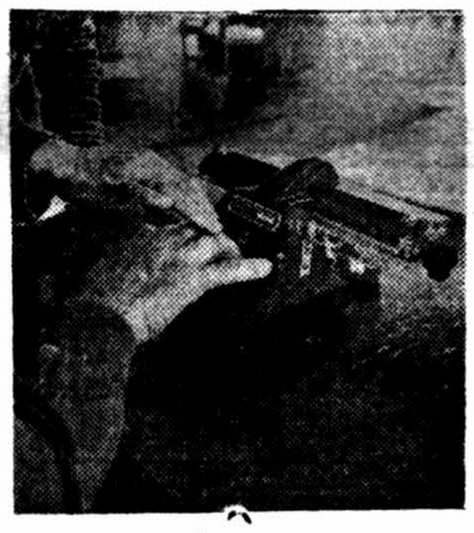
The Alternative System

For men who find Braille impossible to master, there is an alternative system, but inferior, known as Moon It consists of raised portions of ordinary capital letters, easier for a man with deficient touch to decipher; he cannot however, write Moon, and the system, being much larger and clumsier, can be written only on one side of the page. Certain books and periodicals however, are available in the N.B.I. library for men who were only able to master the Moon system.

For jobs such as basket making, weaving, shoe repairing or work in machine shops, Braille is not essential, but a man is never permitted to give up while there remains any hopes of his finally mastering the system—or alternatively, becoming proficient in Moon

The total admission to St. Dunstan's of British and Allied forces during the past war was about 1400, of whom 420 have been given training and been discharged, able to take their place and become self-supporting within their community. Of the remainder, 370 have returned to South Africa, New Zealand, Canada or India, leaving about 600 in England. About 400 of these have completed their training and are watched by the "After Care" department in their jobs, while 190 are still in training, and ten waiting to start training. About 20 men from the U.S. forces have graduated.

About 1,750 World war I veterans are still in the care of St. Dunstan's of whom eighty percent have been settled in appointments in the industrial world and are earning their own living. Others are employed in home industries, mat-making, basket-making weaving and so on, while ten percent were too ill to undertake work of any kind or to accept training. 10 percent of the staff at St. Dunstan's are war-blinded World War veterans, instructing the veterans of the last war in Braille. One man, George Killingbeck, blinded at Ypres in 1917, has been awarded the British Empire Medal by the King for his works with blinded veterans of the present war. Killingbeck's achievement is even greater considering that he also suffered the amputation of a hand. War-blinded instructors, understanding the difficulties of their pupils better than other people, do valuable work in Braille training. Perhaps the greatest advantage is their knowledge of its importance in their own lives.



With the instructor's hand guiding his, a trainee learns to write Braille on the Pick Machine.

It is harder for peope blinded in their fifties and sixties to learn the Braille system, partly because their sense of touch is less sensitive. A man with work-worn hands, too, may suffer this disability, as well as the man whose hands have been injured. However, ignoring the war-blinded who are unteachable owing to the severity of their injuries — these are about 10 per cent. of the total war-blinded — 90 per cent of blinded veterans actually pass the writing and elementary reading tests. A total of perhaps 80 per cent. of all war-blinded actually make both practical and pleasurable use of Braille in after life

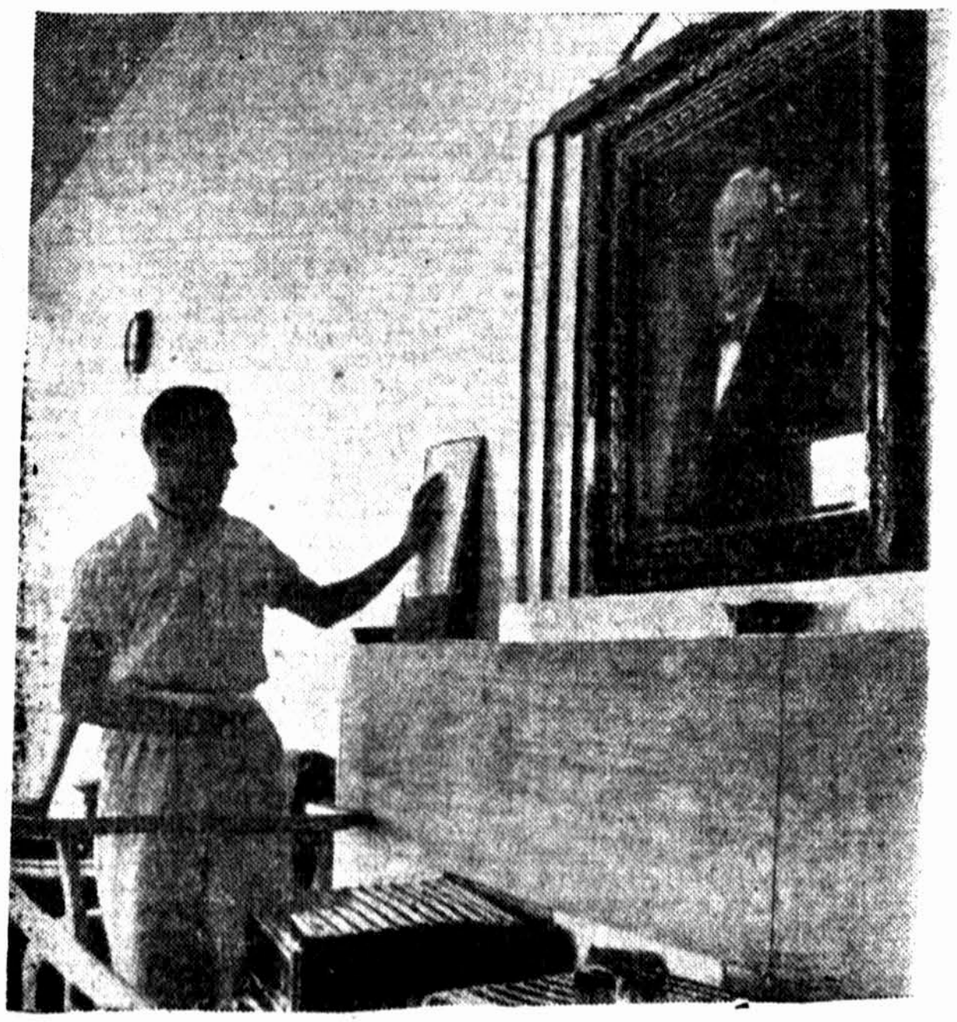
The Trained Blind Man

A number of men at St. Dunstan's, formerly prisoners of war in Far Eastern prison camps, suffer blindness due to malnutrition and, while they have sufficient sight to find their way about and even to recognise colours and the faces of friends, are totally unable to perform the simplest task requiring even defective sight. These men are particularly suitable for Braille training, since it enables them to earn a living and live a nearly ordinary life.

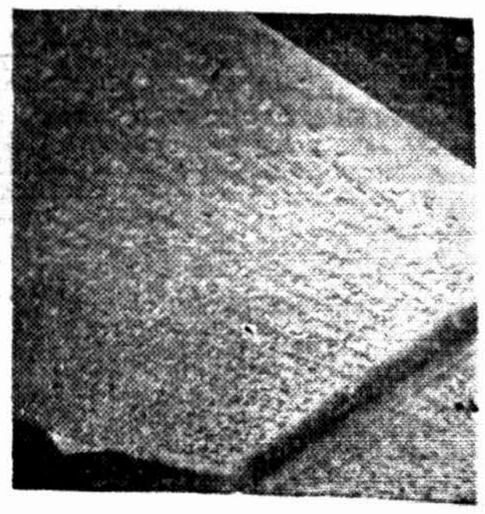
Sir Ian Fraser, the chairman of St. Dunstan's, is himself the best example of what can be accomplished by a trained blind man in a world of normal people. He was blinded in 1916 and, while in hospital, met Sir Arthur Pearson, the man who founded St. Dunstan's in 1915. When he left hospital, Fraser was appointed. After Care Officer and, upon Pearson's death in 1921, became Chairman. As well as his St. Dunstan's activities he has been a member of the London County Council, a Member of Parliament for the past 23 years and for nearly 10 years was a Governor of the B.B.C. He leads an active life in the commercial world and holds several directorships. He has travelled with his wife, a former VAD who worked at St. Dunstan's from its establishment, and has visited South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, the United States and Canada. He pays frequent visits to St. Dunstan's and makes a point of meeting and talking with any men who are experiencing difficulty in their training days.

Following his recent visit to the United States, Sir Ian addressed a group of American Legion and blinded servicemen of the U. S. Forces and invited two or three representative American war blind to come to St. Dunstan's for a month as guests and to share in the training programme with he 20 other Allied veterans now in the midst of it. He found, he declared that a large majority of American blinded veterans had not been trained and were therefore not employed. "This is a tragedy," he declared, "since St. Dunstan's has shown that 80 per cent of these young men can become useful citizens."

In England, thanks largely to Braille and to the modern, patient, individual methods of training the blind to useful and lucrative occupations, there is no longer any need for war-blinded veterans to explicit, alms in the streets of the cities. As long as a man lives, he may return to St. Dunstan's for re-training, for holidays or for convalescence following illness. The six little dots of the Braille alphabet have opened up a new world to our civilian and war blinded citizens.



Reading the recreation programme written in Braille



Another Specimen Page

WHO WILL HOLD THE KEY TO WHITE HOUSE?

By Gustaf A. Nordin

ON the basis of the 1944 Presidential results, if 6 per cent of the voters switch from the democratic nominee to Henry A. Wallace in 1948, a Republican will be elected President of the United States.

Those who seek to belittle the candidacy of Mr. Wallace had better take a second look at the electoral votes which elect a President.

The reasons why democratic political bosses are worried can readily be seen by making a careful analysis of the popular vote in the last general election, and by weighing the various factors involved in the late Franklyn D. Roosevelt's fourth-term victory over Gov. Thomas E. Dewey with the factors likely to prevail next November 2.

Here is a quick picture of what can happen, using as a guide the election results of 1944.

1. If Wallace takes 10 per cent more Democratic votes than Republican votes in his third-party bid for the White House, the Republicans will carry 31 States with a total of 349 electoral-college votes. The Democrats will have only 17 States with 182 electoral votes.

2. If Wallace gets only 7 per cent of the votes, the Democrats will salvage another state—New Mexico—and raise their electoral votes to 186, while the Republicans will still win with 30 states and 345 votes.

3. If Wallace wins over just 6 per cent of the voters, the Democrats still will be on the short end. In that event, the Republicans will have 22 States, but the comfortable margin of 281 electoral votes; the Democrats will have still only 26 States with 250 votes.

Only by discrediting Wallace and holding his chiseling on the Democrat plurality below 6 per cent can the Democrats hope to win—unless conditions have changed to warrant a realignment of the popular vote between 1944 and 1946.

If Henry A. Wallace can capture 6 per cent more Democratic voters than Republican based upon the 1944 votes cast for the late President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey the Republicans will win the Presidency by an electoral-college margin of 281 to 250.

The states the G.O.P. would carry under such circumstances and the percentage of damage Wallace would have to do to the Democrats in each are:

	ELECTORAL VOTE	WALLACE PERCENTAGE
COLORADO	6	0
IDAHO	4	3.4
ILLINOIS	28	3.4
INDIANA	13	0
IOWA	10	0
KANSAS	8	0
MAINE	5	5
MARYLAND	8	3.6
MICHIGAN	19	1
MISSOURI	15	3
NEBRASKA	6	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4	4.2
NEW YORK	47	5
NORTH DAKOTA	4	0
OHIO	25	0
OREGON	6	4.8
PENNSYLVANIA	35	2.8
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	0
VERMONT	3	0
WISCONSIN	13	0
WYOMING	3	0

What are some of those political considerations?

1. President Roosevelt, if anything, was far stronger in 1944 as a vote-getter than President Truman can hope to be in 1948.

2. Labour is voicing vigorous opposition to the Republican party this year and threatens to fight the party nominee practically without waiting to see who he is. But labour was virtually 100 per cent behind President Roosevelt when he pushed Governor Dewey aside and won an unprecedented fourth term in the White House.

3. The Democrats managed to hold the so-called "lunatic fringe" with great success in 1944 because of the popularity of President Roosevelt; but Wallace will not take the fringe vote almost to a man.

4. The country was still at war in 1944 and thousands refused to change horses in the middle of the stream. The only comparable issue in 1948 is the failure of world peace since the end of the war two and a half years ago, and a critical domestic problem of high prices and inflation.

It is this cold analysis of the 1944 figures, plus the knowledge that FDR was a far tougher opponent than Mr. Truman, that encourages Republicans to believe they can win with any candidate if Wallace's third party gets rolling. Despite public-opinion Polls, some of the top leaders believe even Sen. Robert A. Taft, a favourite target for the Democrats, could take the Championship away from President Truman, whose strength is untested at the polls.

If the swing away from 1944 is less than 6 per cent, the key to the election this year rests in New York State. FDR carried that by 5 per cent over Dewey.

The four pivot States for Wallace's campaign are New York, California, Illinois and Minnesota. A tremendous swing would have to occur to put California in the Republican column. On the basis of 1944 figures, discounting Gov. Earl Warren's nomination by the G.O.P., California will remain Democratic despite Wallace.

But only a 3.4-per-cent vote change would make Illinois Republican instead of Democratic; only 5 per cent dumps New York's vital electoral count, and Minnesota's 11 votes hinge on a switch of just 5.6 per cent. The Republicans claim that the difference in campaigning technique and ability of FDR and Truman will account for that much change — not counting Wallace. But they overlook the fact that many voted against Roosevelt last time because they wanted a change. The right-wing Democrats who jumped parties are likely to be with Mr. Truman this time.

When Henry Wallace addresses his voters, he knows he is talking as the man with the key to the White House.

Blood Test For Drunkards

When is a person legally under the influence of drink?

The answer is not as simple as it sounds. An insensible man found in the street or at the scene of a road accident, with alcholic vapours in his immediate vicinity, may or may not be drunk. Nowadays the law respects what medical science has known for yars-that the symptons of intoxication can very easily be confused with those of concussion, apoplexy, and other ailments.

Fortunately, physiologists have evolved certain methods for distinguishing the inebriates from the apoplectics. Chemical tests for intoxication go back at least a quarter of a century. Sweden was the first country to apply them. There, actual samples of the blood are taken and analysed for alchool.

It ic known that alchohol affects the brain and the higher nerve centres, and that when brain alchohol reaches a certain proportion, intoxication sets in. It is known that at any time the amount of alchohol in the brain bears a direct relation to the amount of alchool in the blood.

In Sweden, and in other countries where the blood-test is employed, it is customary for the surgeon to prick the lobe of the suspects' ear, draw off a little blood into a tube, and send it off for chemical analysis. If the report comes back that the alchohol content amounts to 0.70 miligrams per cubic centimetre of blood, then the person in question is (or was at the time the blood sample was taken) legally and scientifically drounk.

In some countries, however, the act of drawing blood, even by a police surgeon, constitutes a technical assault. Where this is the case, other methods are used.

The Other Method

The most popular alternative to the blood test is the breath-test. It has been scientifically proved that one fluid ounce of blood will contain as much alchohol as 2,000 fluid ounces of breath, and that as the alchohol in the blood increases and decreases, so does the alchohol in the breath.

With the breath-test, the suspect is asked to breathe into an alcholic reagent, consisting of a solution of permanganate of potash and sulphuric acid. When an inebriate breathes into this mixture, th purple colour of the solution fades. A definite amount of alchohol will bleach a definite composition of the liquid, thus showing how much alchool there is in the breath.

Self-Igniting Cases

Both the blood-test and the breath-test are believed by scientists to be infallible, and are, in fact, widely used. In many parts of eastern Europe, however, there is still a wide belief that a person who has taken a great deal of alchohol is impregnated with the inflamable fluid and is in danger of catching fire. Centuries ago it was thought that the alchohol laden breath of an inebriate might catch fire from the glow of his own pipe.

The first case of spontaneous itself, was reported in Frace in 1725. Several hundred cases were reported in various places, and in 1847 it was alleged that Countess Gorlitz became ignited spontaneously in Darmstadt, Germany. From the statistical data that was gathered from these reports it was found that self-igniting was more frequent with women than men, more common in winter than in summer, and more common in acute cases of intoxication.

A special commission, comprising leading chemists, was later set up to investigate the claims. Their tests showed that the human body, even if it were soaked in alchohol, could not possible ignite of itself, nor could it easily be set on fire. The claims of self-ignition were vigorously refuted. The belief persisted, however, and even during the present century an eminent scientist, lecturing at Bucharest, found it necessary to disprove the notion.

With a jolt the car came to a sudden stop in the middle of a busy street. The self-starter refused to act, and the driver was forced to try to crank up the engine with the aid of the starting-handle.

For five minutes he twirled the handle furiously, while a small crowd collected. At length a short-sighted old lady stepped forward and pressed a penny into the hand of the perspiring motorist.

"My good man," she said, gently, "I wish all barrel-organs were as quiet as yours."

"Madam, your dog has bitten a piece out of my leg."

"Impossible! The little darling simply hates meat."

"I shouldn't keep telling her you're unworthy of her."

"No. Why not?"

"Let it come to her as a surprise."

WINNING CONTRACT

BY HOWARD SCHENKEN
RICHARD L. FREY

You never can tell how the cards will lie. In this deal, the East-West cards are shown, and if you PLAY it wrong you still can make your contract if you GUESS it right. But the ideals to play it so you'll make it no matter how the cards lie. That is the theme of "Sure Tricks, the interesting bridge problem book published by George Coffin of Fitzwilliam N.H., from which this deal was taken.

West opened the spade queen and, when East plays the seven, South wins. Now approximately 999 bridge players in 1,000 will sim up the hand this way: "Lead a trump to get two of the opponents high cards out on the same trick. Then I can discard one of dummy's spades on my second high club and ruff a club and a spade to make five odd.

Nine times out of ten, this works all right, and by making five odd they gain extra 30 points on nine deals—270 in all. The tenth time the cards lie as they do in this deal. One trump lead by South is followed by two more by West. After that, if South doen't guess the diamonds right, he goes down one—leam" about 700 points.

East-West vulnerable.
East dealer.

NORTH
♠ 9
♡ J 7 5 2
◇ Q 10 8 4
♣ A Q 10 6

WEST
♠ Q 10 6 5 4 3 2
♡ 9 8 4 3
◇ 3
♣ 7

EAST
♠ K 8
♡ K Q 10
◇ A K 9 7 6 5
♣ 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A J 7
♡ A 6
◇ J 2
♣ K J 9 8 5 4

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1◇	2♣	Pass	3♣
3◇	4♣	Pass	5♣
Dbl.	All Pass		

The sure profit is not to lead any trumps at all. Cash the high club and high spades. Then crossruff. The opponents can make three trump tricks, but they can't stop declarer from making his game.

Don't Let Your Teeth Dig Your Grave

By A Dental Surgeon

Over a quarter of the graves in the world's cemeteries are dug by teeth. Although toothache is one of the most common of human ailments, few people realise that an aching tooth can actually be death warning.

Obviously the wisest course to adopt when one is afflicted with an aching tooth is to consult a dentist. But it is both foolish to yourself and unfair to your dentist to wait until your teeth ache before you go to see him. A periodical inspection of your teeth will not only save you time and money but disease also.

Contrary to the general belief the pinnacle of dental cleanliness is not attained simply by brushing the teeth first thing in the morning. The morning "brush-up" is, of course, a correct procedure but it is equally important that the teeth should receive the same treatment last thing at night. In addition the mouth should be washed after each meal particularly after breakfast. A simple and efficient mouth-wash may be prepared by dissolving a teaspoonful of common salt in a tumbler of warm water.

Before proceeding to brush the teeth warm water should be forced between the teeth by the pressure of the breath within the mouth. The upper teeth should be brushed downwards, both inside and outside, the lower teeth upwards. The chewing surface of the back teeth should be brushed from side to side and from back to front.

Because he has not given his teeth sufficient work to do the jaw-bone of civilised man has steadily become smaller. The teeth, however have remained the same in number, with the result that they have been cramped closer together. This provides ideal conditions for gum-poisoning.

Every day we eat enamel-destroying foods. The acids which cause the teeth to decay are produced by particles of these foods which ferment and stick in the crevices. Soft and sticky foods- are particularly dangerous, but probably the worst enemy of teeth is artificial sugar found in sweets. To eat these foods or sweets last thing at night and to omit cleaning the teeth afterwards is to allow the poison eight consecutive hours to work on the teeth. Obviously the less time this poison is allowed to operate, the less chance there is of decay setting in.

Imperfectly chewed food, which invariably produces indigestion creates a poison which infects the saliva the digestive juice of the mouth. This vitiated saliva usually forms a sticky film over the teeth and provides a perfect breeding-ground for bacteria. When the teeth decay the gums become infected and the dreaded pyrrhea follows.

Our Delhi Letter:

(From Our Special Correspondent)]

PREMIER NEHRU'S IMPORTANT STATEMENTS

NEW DELHI.

It has been a week of statements in New Delhi. Premier Nehru made three important statements in the Dominion Parliament.

His Government stood by the pledge it had given to Mahatma Gandhi, declared Premier Nehru. The Premier was replying to supplementaries relating to the return of Mussalmans from Pakistan to Indian Union. Lobbies hoped that the Nehru Government would also honour other pledges given to Indian nation. The famous Karachi Resolution of the Congress gave two specific pledges to the nation, namely that the highest salary paid to any official in this country would be Rs. 500 per month and that means of production would be nationalised in India. Incidentally, the members who were most vociferous in supplementaries were amongst those who had given the pledge to Gandhiji.

The question of employees, who had originally opted out of Pakistan stands on a different footing. As explained by the Premier, all Central Government employees, who opted for service in India finally in the first instance were given preference over other employees, who opted for India later. Employees of the Central Government nominated by the Transfer Bureau of the Ministry of Home Affairs will have to be absorbed before any employees who first provisionally opted for Pakistan and later changed his option is taken in service.

The employee's character and antecedents have to be verified before re-employment so that the Government might ensure that he is a safe person for the security point of view. Thus far, as a matter of fact, most of the cases dealt with have been cases of non-Muslim employees, who had provisionally opted for Pakistan and subsequently changed their option.

I. N. A. Issue

That his Government has decided against the re-instatement of INA men in the Army, was another important announcement made by the Premier. This should put an end to a long-drawn controversy in this country, both inside and outside the Parliament. Mr. Sidhwa, who has succeeded in obliterating the memory of Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, also from Sind, had no comments to make on the decision. Before the announcement, he was one of the staunchest supporters of their reinstatement in the Army. Introduction of local self-Government in the cantonments is another hobby of Mr. Sidhwa.

After infiltrating the Civil and Defence Services with the Muslim League propaganda Mr. M. A. Jinnah has seen the wisdom of advising Pakistanee services to keep away from politics. Office brings responsibility. Mr. Sidhwa has had no office yet. He has therefore not yet realised the dangers of mass contact with the Defence services, which is bound to follow the introduction of local self-Government in the cantonment boards. The creation of a separate army-ridden administration for the cantonments, it is explained, was designed to keep politicians away from the defence services.

What would, for instance, happen, if a cantonment board were captured by the Communists, if the system of elections were introduced as is demanded by Mr. Sidhwa. This is, however not Mr. Sidhwa's headache. It is the headache of those, who are responsible for the defences of India.

Conciliatory But Firm

As for the INA men, responsible circle in the Parliament welcomed the Government's decision. The Premier's statement was conciliatory but firm. He took away the stigma of dismissal from the INA men. It meant that they would be re-employed in other services, such as Home Guards, Police Indian State Forces, Civilian posts and even diplomatic posts. The House was glad that the Government had fully realised the dangers of their reinstatement in the Army. Their reinstatement in the Army, it is claimed, would have ruined the discipline and morale of India's Defence Forces. With critical days ahead, the Government could not take any risk with the Armed Forces of this country.

Conciliatory But Firm Policy Approved By Parliament

Anyone, who participated in the proposed strike of Central Government's employees at Calcutta would be sacked, was another declaration, the Premier made in the Parliament Translated into simple words, it meant that an employee had no vested right in his employment. Speaking in another contest, the Premier declared that if retrenchment took place "Naturally there was no room" for an employee. The Premier disclosed that the strength of the Military Accounts Department had risen from 3,500 before the war to 20,000 at present.

The Army, for whose sake the Military Accounts Department had been inflated, had been reduced by two million men during the last two years without demanding any alternative employment. "THE BABU BAHADURS", however have demanded that there should be no retrenchment without provision for a suitable alternative jobs and continuity and security of service should be assured!

Unproductive Employment

Secondly, those who had completed one year's service should be confirmed with effect from the date on which they completed one year's service.

The House lustily cheered the announcement. It meant that it wholeheartedly approved of the Policy, announced by the Premier. The Calcutta threat of strike however has a background. It is a matter of common knowledge that some members of the Parliament had forced the Government to keep under employment sixty thousand railwaymen, who were found superfluous before the Partition of India. This was followed by the appointment of an Adjudicator, who, in his turn made recommendations, which would absorb the superfluous railwaymen. Then again, responsible members of the Parliament participated in the Central Government Employees' Conference early this month and, not only advised them to form themselves into a trade union, but supported their demand for an alternative employment in case of retrenchment.

Opinion here is that if the Government of India were to function in accordance with the Law of Constitution, about a lakh of its employees shall have to be retrenched. It is the extra-territorial responsibilities assumed by the Government, which is acting as a brake on unemployment. The out-going President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Mr. M. A. Master in his address to the Annual Session of the Federation solemnly declared that "Unless the taxation policy in regard to industries in the country is radically revised, it will be difficult for us to promote that rapid industrialisation in this land, which we have all in view."

Approval Of House

The high level of taxation is only a symptom. The real disease is the unproductive employment within the Government and its unwarranted encroachments on the Provincial domain. I recently showed that expenditure on Education, Health and Agriculture Departments alone had gone up by over six and half crores since 1938/39. The Labour Ministry is setting up five tribunals in order to implement the Industrial Truce, each one of which would cost one lakh twenty-five thousand rupees. If members of Parliament demand no retrenchment, but further expansion of Departments dealing with purely provincial subjects, they should not be surprised if Government employees threatened with a sack resorted to direct action. Nehru Government's firm action has been widely supported in India. The Nehru Government should also devise some method of controlling the activities of its own party men, which, as shown above, have led to the present embarrassing situation.

Some capitalist-minded members of Parliament attacked labour for not respecting the truce. The truce is between capital and labour and lays certain obligations on both of them. The Truce Resolution, inter-alia, lays down that "The system of remuneration to capital as well as labour must be so devised that while in the interests of the consumers and the primary producers excessive profits should be prevented by suitable measures of taxation and otherwise, both will share the product of their common effort after making provision for payment of fair wages to labour, a fair return on capital employed in the industry and reasonable reserve for the maintenance and expansion of the undertaking."

The one day General strike in Bombay is cited to illustrate the breach of truce by the Labour. The issue, however is whether the industrialists have kept their part of the truce. The attempt of the Government to prevent excessive profits by suitable measures of taxation is met by a collapse of stock exchanges and depression of gilt-edged securities market and by the solemn declaration of Mr. M. A. Master referred earlier. It is a matter of common knowledge that decontrols of foodgrains, cloth and sugar has been followed by all round increase in prices.

SAURASHTRA MAY TAKE OVER JUNAGADH ADMINISTRATION

RAJKOT, April 3 (API).—Mr. U. N. Dheber, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, accompanied by the Administrator of Junagadh will leave for New Delhi tomorrow for "formal discussions" on the question of Junagadh's merger into Saurashtra.

The Government of Saurashtra, it is learnt, will soon take over the administration of Junagadh State on behalf of the Indian Union Government till such time as the future of the State is finally decided. Junagadh is at present being administered by an Administrator under the Regional Commissioner on behalf of the Government of India.

Junagadh To Join United Saurashtra

JUNAGADH, April 2 (A.P.I.)—The Rajpramukh of Saurashtra, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar addressing a large gathering here this evening expressed the hope that "Junagadh would in the very near future become part of United Saurashtra."

The Jam Saheb arrived here this morning by air from Jamnagar to inspect the Civic Guards of Junagadh organised by the Junagadh Administration and trained by officers of the I.N.A.

Addressing the Civic Guards after inspection the Rajpramukh called upon them to train in their turn more men and women "to enable Saurashtra to protect itself against any emergency."

SECUNDERABAD ADVOCATES ARRESTED

HYDERABAD (Dn.), April 2 (API): M. G. R. Rao, President of the Raichur District Congress Committee has been arrested under the defence of Hyderabad rules, according to a report received here.

Messrs. R. Gopal and R. Raghavan, Advocates of Secunderabad were arrested this morning under the defence of Hyderabad rules.

"WE CAN EVEN EXPORT FOOD"!

Agriculture Minister On Improved Production Plan

"We have not availed ourselves fully of the facilities with which Nature has blessed us; in spite of the fact that 70 to 80 per cent of our countrymen are agriculturists, we have to import our food from abroad," said Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, at the exhibition held recently at Palghar, Thana District, by the Taluka Agricultural Society.

The Minister continued: "The Bombay Province requires about three and a half million tons of food out of which it produces about three million tons while the rest is imported. If we had proceeded on the lines adopted by Sind viz. of extension of irrigations, our Province would have been self-sufficient. In the Bombay Province at present, about four per cent of the land is under irrigation and about two per cent of this awtered by wells constructed by the agriculturists themselves. The remaining two per cent is covered by the Government's irrigation schemes. If we bring about 20 to 25 per cent of the available land under irrigation, we can grow food not only enough for our requirements but would also be able to export.

The Provinces' administration had in the past altogether neglected this aspect of the food situation, Mr. Patil said, but the position had changed. "We have been free since August 15," he continued, "and the present Government is determinedly pursuing the policy of agricultural improvement. The major portion of the amount of 75 crores grant for the five-year reconstruction plan is earmarked for rural development. Our work is not completed through blue-printing schemes c. construction of tanks and canals, prohibition, compulsory education and so forth. These schemes have to be put into operation and they must bring tangible results. Then alone can real improvement show itself.

IMPROVED METHODS

"But this requires co-operation from the people. The Government servants alone cannot carry out the work of reconstruction as our Province is a large one. The Government alone cannot introduce all these developments into the remote villages. This task requires the co-operation of public workers. That is why such exhibitions arranged by non-officials are to be welcomed."

"With the use of compost manure, the yield of the land increases at least by 25 per cent. Our agriculturists a dozen years ago, did not know the use of the cake manure distributed by the Government. This had to be freely distributed by the Agricultural Department and the use of the manure had to be demonstrated to the people. But now that the agriculturists have realised its usefulness their deamnds are increasing so rapidly that we are finding it difficult to meet them. This clearly shows that despite our agriculturists' lack of knowledge, they are only too eager to learn and use new and improved methods in the production technique."

East Punjab M.L.A's. To Examine India's Draft Constitution

SIMLA, April 2 (API.) A Committee representing all shades of opinion has been constituted by the East Punjab Assembly to examine the draft Indian Constitution on the motion of the Premier, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava.

The Premier said that the necessity of the formation of such a committee had arisen because it was not possible to call another session of the Assembly in the near future to consider the draft constitution.

The Committee includes the Speaker, the Premier, all Ministers and a number of prominent members of the House.

"RAM RAJYA" TO BE SHOWN IN N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 2 (UPA): A special showing of the Indian-produced movie Ram Rajya, directed by Vijay Bhatt of Prakash Films, Bombay, is scheduled to be held here Saturday night under the sponsorship of the East-West Association, which is also called the India Society of America.

This film is the first Indian production given by the organization. According to a spokesman, "It exemplies the best in Indian film production."

Gen. Clay Asked To 'Shoot If He Must'

Authority To Use Any Means Against Attack

"We Will Have To Go Through If Russia Cuts Off U.S. Transport Lines Into Berlin," Says U.S. Military Chief

WASHINGTON, April 3, (Reuter): The United States Secretary for the Army, Mr. Kenneth Royall, said in answer to questions of radio programme last night that General Lucius D Clay, United States Commander in Germany, had authority to use any means to oppose any attack.

"We will have to go through if Russia cuts off American transport lines into Berlin", he said.

"In defence against any attack General Clay has the authority of a military leader to shoot if he must".

No Evacuation Of British Women And Children

BERLIN, APRIL, 3, (REUTER): BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WERE TODAY BRINGING IN SUPPLIES FOR THEIR NATIONALS IN BERLIN BY RAILWAYS FROM WHICH ALL MILITARY PASSENGER TRAFFIC HAD BEEN BANNED.

Ordered in on direct instructions from General Lucious D. Clay, American Military Governor in Germany a 52-wagon train from Brunswick with 529 tons of food petrol and other supplies for 10,000 Americans in Berlin passed the Russians zone check point at Marienborn last night and was expected here by noon today.

A British military supply train which started loading in the British zone yesterday was expected to reach Berlin, barring interference some time this weekend.

No plans have been made to bring in food supplies for the British sector of Berlin by air a military Government spokesman said last night. "Stocks are quite sufficient and there is no danger of any shortage." he added.

Reports that British planes were standing by at Gatow airfield to evacuate British women and children were described by the spokesman as "absolute nonsense."

British authorities reported that railway goods traffic between the western zones and Berlin was working normally and reports of rationing which circulated among Americans here were not confirmed.

The British authorities here, it was learned, were "making time" to give the Russians a chance to consider the written and verbal protests made by Major General Neville Brownjohn, British Deputy Military Commander, concerning the new Soviet traffic regulations.

The Soviet delegate announced that the Russians could no longer take part in the work of six key committees of the Kommandatura, the four-power body which rules Berlin. The announcement was made at a meeting of the four Deputy Commanders in Berlin at which Colonel Yelizarov, Soviet delegate, accused the western powers of robbing and plundering Berlin.

The British and French delegates and the American Chairman denied his accusation.

Mr. Bhagwandas C. Mehta, President of the Millowners' Association addressing the members at the annual general meeting held on Friday.

TWO MORE CITY 'REDS' ARRESTED

Partial Hartal By Mill Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhry a City Municipal Corporator and Secretary of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union and Mr. B. L. Gokhale, an office bearer of the Girni Kamgar Union, were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D., this morning, continuing their round-up of Bombay Communists.

The only repercussion in the industrial area was that the workers affiliated to Communist controlled Union, observed a 'hartal.'

The New China Mills, the Kohinoor Mill, the Jam Mill and the Jubilee Mill remained closed as operatives did not turn up for work today. Some dockyard workers also did not report for duty.

A few incidents of stone-throwing were reported on the Sewri Industrial area.

The Police and Military are keeping a keen vigil.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, the well-known Labour Leader and General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in an interview to the press said that the arrests of the Communists smacked of political persecution. He added that the charge that the Communists had resorted to violence had not been justified by facts and that the general atmosphere in the country was on the whole calm except for Godhra.

SHOLAPUR COMMUNISTS ARRESTED

SHOLAPUR, April 3 (API): Five Communist Party workers including Mr. G. D. Sane and Mrs. Minakshi Karbardkar, have been arrested here under the Bombay Security Measures Act.

SANE ARRESTED

SHOLAPUR, April 3 (UPI): Mr. Sane. Communist leader of Sholapur, along with other Communists, Messrs. Minakshi Karhadkar. Gopal Gokhale and Madur and Ramayya Soma, was arrested yesterday under the Public Security Measures Act and detained in the Sholapur Sub-jail.

RESHUFFLE OF EAST PUNJAB CABINET

Bhargava To Discuss Issue With Rajen Babu

SIMLA, April 2 (A.P.I.)—The East Punjab Premier, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, left Simla this evening for Delhi en route to Wardha.

It is understood that the Premier will discuss there with Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress and Chairman of the Central Parliamentary Board, the proposed expansion, or reshuffle of the East Punjab Cabinet.

Lala Bhim Sen Sachar also left for Delhi today. It is likely that he will also meet Dr. Rajendra Prasad at Wardha to explain his point of view regarding the controversy over the formation of a group within the Assembly Congress Party.

U.S. AID TO CHINA NOT SUFFICIENT

NANKING, April 2. (Reuter): The U. S aid to China programme of 463,000,000 dollars is insufficient, Dr. Chen Chi-Tien, Minister of Economic Affairs, said today.

"China needs aid spread over three to five years. The least amount required for economic rehabilitation is 3.000.000,000 U. S. dollars".

PESHAWAR, April 2 (API): Mr. A. D. P. Dondas, Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan handed over charge to Mr. Savidge as Chief Commissioner Baluchistan yesterday, Mr. Dondas, it is learnt, will succeed Sir George Cunningham as Governor of the N.W.F.P.

Serious Rioting In Singapore Military Camp

SINGAPORE, April 3 (Reuter).—Three platoons of British troops and 50 military policemen were called out last night here to quell rioting by more than 1,000 Ceylonese soldiers at Woodlands Camp. Major Macmanus, the Commanding Officer at the Camp, and three army fireman were taken to hospital.

The rioters released all prisoners held in the Camp Guardroom, then set fire to the Sergeant's Mess, four shops a number of tents and a police car.

Major Macmanus was struck on the head and body when he tried to intervene.

Army firemen fighting the fire were also attacked by rioters, and three were badly injured.

The riot was quelled only after tents and buildings had been burned to the ground.

The men concerned were today confined to Camp pending a full investigation, an Army spokesman said.

SIMLA, April 2 (API).—The Chancellor of the East Punjab University has nominated 30 persons as ordinary Fellows of the University. The list includes Professor Abdul Majid Khan, Secretary of the Indo-Iranian Relations Committee and Dr. E. D. Lucas, in charge of the American Christian Relief Mission.

MOUNTBATTEN TO STAY TILL END OF YEAR?

LONDON, April 3 (UPI).—It is believed in London that Lord Mountbatten, the Governor-General of India, will stay in his present office until the end of this year.

It is suggested that Government of India wish to retain Lord Mountbatten for a few months longer as it has become clear that the final constitution of India would not be settled until autumn and besides Lord Mountbatten's presence is also felt necessary for settlement of other important issues, such as British attitude on Kashmir discussions, India's place in the British Commonwealth, defence strategy and settlement of India's sterling balances.

Although strong hints have been given that Lord Mountbatten's personal charm and "negotiating skill" could be best used in British interests if he is posted as British ambassador at Washington, it is stated here, it may not be improbable that Mr. Attlee may agree to extend his stay in India on the realization that there are still too many thorny and delicate problems to be settled with India.

BALUCHISTAN ADMINISTRATION

SIMLA, April 2 (API).—The Punjab Motor Spirit Taxation of Sales East Punjab Amendment Act passed by the current session of the Assembly raising the tax on motor spirit from one anna and six pies to three annas per gallon has received the assent of the East Punjab Governor, it is officially announced.

U.S. Congress Pass 6,098,000,000 Dollar Bill

WASHINGTON, April 2 (UPA): Congress set the United States on the largest peacetime foreign spending programme in history approving the dol. 6,098,000,000 aid Bill to spur world recovery and block the spread of communism.

The House and the Senate swiftly approved the final version of the single package Bill which provides aid for the 16 nations included in the European recovery programme and for Greece, Turkey and China.

The House, which voted first, overwhelmingly approved the measure by a vote of 31 to 75. It sent the Bill to the Senate which gave its approval with little talk. The matter now goes to President Truman for his signature which is expected Saturday.

The Bill provides dol. 5,300,000,000 for the 16 Marshall plan nations, dol. 275,000,000 military aid for Greece and Turkey, dol. 463,000,000 economic and military aid for China and dol. 60,000,000 for the care of European children.

The Senate passed the Bill by a voice vote. In the House 167 Republicans and 15 Democrats voted in favour of the Bill Sixty-two Republicans 11 Democrats and two American Labour Party members, Vito Marcantonio and Sacchon Isachon of New York voted against it.

The first suppply of ships is expected to start overseas by sundown Saturday. It is the most far reaching project of the kind ever undertaken by the United States in time of peace and Congress acted with speed and near unanimity, reflecting clearly its fear of Russian aims.

Vandenberg expressed the belief that the compromise contained the strongest provisions of each chamber. The House won the point that all foreign aid should be handled in a "single package" Bill instead of separate measures adopted by the Senate. The Senate won out on the stand against outright military commitment to China and on the demand for sweeping powers for the ERP Administrator.

The compromise provides that up to dol. 1,000,000,000 of the ERP funds can be repayable loans. The remainder of at least dol. 4,300,000,000 will be outright gifts. It retaiss the House provision that the dol. 1,000,000,000 lending fund would be raised through the United States Export-Import Bank rather than through direct Treasury appropriation.

The compromise accepted in a somewhat softened language other House provisions curbing exports of scarce American commodities to Russia and her satellites and ordering the ERP Administrator to embargo shipments of goods that might be reshipped from western Europe to increase Russia's war potential. The ERP Administrator is also directed to ask Secretary of State George Marshall to seek agreement to end the dismantling of plants in western Germany which could aid in European recovery.

Meanwhile, acting Secretary of State Robert Lovett disclosed that an interim organization will be set up to put the European recovery programme into operation Monday.

RUSSIA'S BATTLE FOR BERLIN?

American Retaliation

BERLIN, April 3. (Reuter): Americans to-day replied to Russia's new traffic control measures in Germany by tightening up control of Soviet traffic into their sector of Berlin and cordoning off the Russian controlled railway headquarters in the sector despite a Soviet protest. At the same time, Major-General Neville Brownjohn, British Deputy Military Governor, announced that the British were "not going to be bullied" and would not tolerate Russian entry into British military trains to disturb women and children.

As to-day's new moves were reported the Chiefs of Staff of the Quadripartite Berlin Kommandatura met briefly to discuss Russian proposals last night to abolish a number of the Kommandatura Committees.

Afterwards, an official British statement said the Soviet proposals did not affect key Committees. "The British Delegation would welcome any reorganisation which would improve the smooth working of the Kommandatura and examination might show the Soviet proposals to be practical," the statement added.

RETALIATORY ACTION.

Armed American troops, answering with action the past week's Soviet moves aimed at hampering Allied access to Berlin, manned a "retaliatory" roadblock across the main road from Berlin to Potsdam, where Soviet Zone Commander Marshal Vassily Sokolovsky lives. Patrols were also ordered to supervise traffic on other roads leading from the Russian Zone into the American sector of Berlin.

Before these zones became known, two Russian Generals and other Soviet army officers had been turned back from the Soviet Railway Headquarters by American military police who had sealed off this nerve centre of the German railway system since midnight.

Less than 30 minutes after the check post had been opened a Russian patrol appeared at the other end of the bridge forming the boundary between the Soviet Zone and the American sector and began turning back all Russian vehicles going from Potsdam to Berlin.

Both Russian and American posts allowed German vehicles to pass in both directions after drivers had shown valid papers.

BREAKS HIS OWN WORLD RECORD

NEWHAVEN (Connecticut), April 3 (Reuter): Joe Verdeur, of Lasalle College, Philadelphia, assured himself of a place in the American Olympic swimming team here last night when during the National Amateur Athletic Union Championships, he twice broke his own world record for the 200 metres breast stroke.

FOR FRESH TALKS WITH BAO DAI.

SAIGON, April 3, (Reuter): Representatives of M. Emile Bollaert, French High Commissioner in Indo-China and of the French Socialist Party in Indo-China left here today by air for Hongkong to renew conversations on the future of Indo-China with ex-Emperor Bao Dai of Annam.

M. Louis Caput represented M. Bollaert and M. Nhatrong the French Socialist Party.

NEW DELHI, April 3 (A.P.I.)—The third annual meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education will be held at Bombay on the 22nd and 23rd April 1948, under the chairmanship of Mr. N. R. Sarker.

How London Views New Traffic Regulations

STRATEGIC MOVE TO EXPEL WESTERN ALLIES

LONDON April 3 (Reuter): The Berlin crisis over the new Soviet traffic regulations has momentarily eclipsed the forthcoming Italian elections as the focal point of strategic manoeuvring by the Great Powers, writes Sylvain Mangeot. Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

THREE SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT

The real motive of the Soviet move is not entirely clear and at least three schools of thought exist among observers here.

The first believes that Russia, has decided to precipitate a rupture with the Western Powers in order to force them out of Berlin and the Soviet Zone on purely strategic grounds.

The second, without disagreeing with this explanation as far as the motive is concerned, is inclined to think that Moscow is not yet willing to push the Western Allies to the limit, and that the new regulations are designed to force the Allies to leave Berlin of their own accord rather than engage in a protracted struggle to maintain their sectors in the Capital under conditions which could become more and more untenable.

SHOW OF SOVIET MIGHT?

The third interpretation lays the principal emphasis on Russia's desire to make a demonstration of superior Soviet strength in relation to the Western Powers in order to impress Europe, and particularly Italy on the eve of her elections, with the uselessness of resisting Russian might.

Whichever of these explanations is nearest the mark—and it may well be that the truth lies in an combination of more than one of them—observers here are agreed that Russia, in choosing to attack the Western Allies where they are physically at the greatest disadvantage, has selected the ground and timing of her offensive with considerable skill.

COSTLY AND PRECARIOUS.

It has long been recognised here that long-term occupation of Berlin by the Western Allies in the face of determined active or passive Soviet opposition would be a costly and precarious undertaking.

Hitherto it has been convicingly argued that the Soviet Union, like the Western Powers, felt that it had more to gain from the maintenance of the Four-Power Control machinery in Berlin than from forcing an irrevocable division of Western and Eastern Germany.

If this is no longer the case it is clear that Russia holds most of the cards as far as the battle for Berlin is concerned.

The local title of the Western Powers to occupy their sectors of Berlin lies primarily in agreements made before Potsdam by the European Advisory Council at a time when the presumption was that Russia would continue to act as a friend and ally in finding a common solution to problems of allied occupation in Germany.

COUNSEL OF PRUDENCE.

Although the new Soviet regulations are certainly a breach of the spirit of the original quadripartite agreement, it is by no means certain, some observers think, that their action in demanding special Soviet authorisation for transit traffic through the Soviet Zone can easily be challenged.

It is thought by experts on German affairs here that it would be possible, as well as prudent, to decline to interpret the Soviet move in its worse sense and to make a serious bid for a local settlement

This would be a convincing proof that the Western Allies, despite Soviet propaganda, are not anxious to take the first opportunity offered to finalise the division of Germany into separate States, or to bolt the door on eventual agreement with Moscow on Germany.

HAGANAH CAPTURES ARAB STRONGHOLD

JERUSALEM, April 3, (Reuter): Jewish planes dropped packages today to the large Haganah fighting forces holding the occupied Arab village of Castel against Arab counterattacks.

Haganah stormed and captured the village, near Jerusalem, from which Arabs had been blockading food supplies for the Holy City's 100,000 beleaguered Jews. Nine casualties are reported so far.

Arab sources said heavy reinforcements of Arabs were rushing to the area.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

Very heavy fighting raged with explosions and automatic fire echoing in the darkness from the Judean Hills and before dawn semi-official reports said Haganah had succeeded in storming Castel and capturing it.

Castel was the main Arab stronghold on the road over which Jewish food convoys have been unable to travel in the past week. The Arabs built 15 strong roadblocks in the area dominated by Castel village. From where heavy attacks were launched on convoys.

GOD IN THE POOR

God is found in the least, lowliest and the lost. True worship therefore consists in selfless service of the poor and the despised—the lepers and the untouchables.

Gandhiji's life was a dedication to the service of "Daridra-Narayans. The same is the aim of

THE GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND.

COMMUNIST 'MARCH' ON HELSINKI

No 'Coup' Planned: Only Support To Finnish Pact With Russia

HELSINKI, April 3, (Reuter): Finnish communists in Karkkila, Valkiakoski and some other Finnish provincial towns have hired motor vehicles for "march" on Helsinki when Finland's proposed Military Assistance and Friendship Pact with Russia comes up for ratification by Parliament, it was reported here today.

The reports said the communists were not planning to stage a 'coup" but merely to hold meetings and demonstrations in the capital to swing more people over to wholehearted support of the pact.

DR. AMBEDKAR TO RESIGN SHORTLY?

NEW DELHI, April 3 (IPA).—Although Dr. B. R. Ambedkar has dismissed as "figment of imagination" the news given by India Press Association regarding his proposed resignation from the Centre after he pilots the Constitution of India in the Constituent Assembly, the political correspondent of India Press Association very reliably understands that he has tendered his resignation and may even quit the Cabinet much before it is expected.

ATOM BOMB PROOF TUNNEL BETWEEN ENGLAND & FRANCE

LONDON, (I. P. S.): Talks for speedy contruction of an atom-bomb proof channel tunnel between England and France is going on between the British and French Governments. The blueprint calls for an atom-bomb proof tube with two motor roadways, two pneumatic postal tubes and two electric tracks.

It would be ready in eight years and will cost about £50,000,000.

Truman Signs Dollar Bill For Europe

Momentous Occasion In World's Quest For Peace, He Says

WASHINGTON, April 3 (Reuter): President Truman today signed the 6,800,000,000 dollars Foreign Aid Bill, including authorisation of Marshall Plan for European Recovery.

Signing it, Mr. Truman said: "Few Presidents have had an opportunity to sign legislation of such importance.

"The signing of this act as a momentous occasion in the world's quest for enduring peace.

"I commend Congress for the cooperation it has evidenced in the prompt pasage of this measure.

"Its passage is a striking manifestation of the fact that a bipartisan foreign policy can lead to effective action. It is even more striking in its proof that swift and vigorous action for peace is not incompatible with the full operation of our democratic process of discussion and debate."

Chinese Govt. Victory Over Reds

NANKING, April 3. (Reuter): Chinese Government forces were to-day unofficially reported to have retaken three strategic points on the Southern Manchuria front, as Communist forces completed preparations for their all out attack to the north on Changchun, capital of Manchuria.

Communist forces were said to be retreating southward after having been driven out of Liadyang, Anshan and Haicheng, south of Mukden along the Mukden-Darie Railway.

The report of this victory, however, was carried by only one paper and lacked confirmation from any other source.

The start of Communist offensive against Changchun was expected at any moment as fighting broke out ten miles north of the city near the airfield.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MAY.

NEW YORK, April 3.

Previous Closing	35.71
Today's Opening	35.45
Difference	—26
Today's Closing	35.70
Difference	—1

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 3.

	Rs.	As.
Cotton Jarila May	643	0
Silver Bullion Forward	173	0
Gold Forward	114	10
Sovereign	73	0

Indian Matches For Pakistan

Export Restrictions Hit Industry

MADURA, April 2, (API): The restrictions imposed by the Government of India on free export of matches to Pakistan has led to heavy accumulation of stocks at Sivakasi where there are more than 100 factories of Swadeshi handmade matches producing daily about 15,000 grosses and providing employment to 20,000 men and women.

Mr. C. Arumugaswamy, Secretary of the Sivakasi Chamber of Match Industries, in a statement says that their main market has hitherto been Pakistan, especially Karachi.

In order to save the industry from threatened ruin. he suggests immediate removal of restrictions on exports to Pakistan and provision of adequate rail transports facilities to the north.

YANKEE INVASION OF BRITAIN IN SUMMER?

LONDON, (I. P. S.): A Yankee invasion of Britain is in prospect bringing the starved Britain an avalanche of dollars. A deluge of American tourists are expected in Britain this spring and summer. Shipping companies, airlines and hotel are struggling with a torrent of bookings. It will be a record year for British shipping. More than 300,000 American tourists will arrive, it is estimated. Austerities will not deter the Yanks.

COMPLETE PROHIBITION IN WEST PUNJAB

LAHORE, (I. P. S.): Complete prohibition in West Punjab will be enforced from October 1. Non-Moslems are likely to be exempted.

Plans to inaugurate the Prohibition programme are already taken up by Revenue Department.

News In Brief

PRAGUE, April 3 (Reuter)—President Eduard Benes will speak, in the presence of a large number of foreign guests, next week during the 100th anniversary celebrations of Charles University in Prague, the focal point for centuries of the Czech struggle for independence.

It is understood that four members representing the smaller states of Central India in the C.I.R.S.P.C., have urged in the meeting of the Executive Committee which is holding its session in Gwalior, that the question of formation of a union of Central India States should in no case be delayed over minor matters of detail and procedure.

For the third time during the last fortnight bundles of the daily "Hind" of Delhi were seized and confiscated by the Nizam Police at the Hyderabad Aerodrome. They contained issues dated 31st March. The previous issues involved were dated 17th and 20th March. The editor of the "Hind" has addressed a letter to Mir Liaq Ali, Prime Minister of Hyderabad protesting against this arbitrary action.

HELSINKI, April 3 (UPA)—The Finnish Supreme Military Court has acquitted Major-General Llmari Karhu of complicity in the 1945 plot to overthrow the pro-Russian Government. Judgments against 19 other high-ranking officers are still awaited. Left wing parties have been demanding severe punishment for the alleged conspirators.

SYDNEY, April 3 (Reuter)—Cancer cure claims of John Braund, 78-year-old unqualified medical man, are unsubstantiated, a committee of investigation set up by the New South Wales Government has reported here.

LONDON, April 3 (UPA)—Earl Baldwin of Bowdley, who died last December 13, left £280,971 (dol. 1,139,712,93) his will has disclosed. He left all his political papers, memoranda and correspondence to Cambridge University. The estate paid £139,184 death duty.

ATHENS, April 3 (UPA)—In an effort to prevent the rebels from kidnapping children, 1,100 children from four to 14 years old arrived by a ship in Pilaeux. They were the first to be brought to safer areas. They came from towns in West Thrace. Athenian children greeted the newcomers with candy and food, and buses whisked them off to temporary homes.

VESTING JUNAGADH PROPERTY IN ADMINISTRATOR

Bill Before Dominion Parliament: Naziruddin Ahmed's Point Of Order Ruled Out

NEW DELHI,

The Dominion Parliament today adopted two bills to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act and the Indian Aircraft Act. Discussion on the Bill to provide for the vesting of certain property belonging to Junagadh in the Administrator had not concluded when Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar's resolution on communal organisations was taken up. After passing Mr. Ayyangar's resolution, the House adjourned till Monday.

OFFICIAL BILLS.

The Dominion Parliament considered official bills this morning.

The House passed a Bill further to amend the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934. The Communications Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, who moved the Bill explained that the purpose of the amendments was to extend the scope of the Act to the States that had acceded to the Indian Dominion so that Government could exercise control over aircraft and aerodromes situated in the States.

The House next passed the Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, as reported by the Select Committee.

LAW MINISTER EXPLAINS.

The Law Minister, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, explained that the amending legislation was occasioned by a decision of the Madras High Court in respect of an interpretation of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920. The amendments now suggested sought to incorporate certain provisions of Sec. 52 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act in the Provincial Insolvency Act and to give them retrospective effect from July 1942. The reason for the amending legislation was a conflict of opinion which arose among high courts as to whether, in the case of an adjudication under the Provincial Insolvency Act, the power of the father to sell his son's interests in the family estate to meet his own legitimate debts devolved upon the official receiver as it did under the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. The Madras High Court had suggested that Central Legislation should be promoted to bring the Provincial Insolvency Act into line with the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act in the relevant respect.

Mrs. Durgabai who had herself tabled a non-official bill on this subject but did not move it because Government had sponsored legislation, welcomed the Bill. She would have, however, liked the Bill to have been given real retrospective effect.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya also emphasised the need to give retrospective effect to the Bill and said that after the Madras High Court decision a number of cases had been filed by sons for the recovery of their shares in the property of their fathers which had been disposed of by the Official Assignee.

Mr. C. Subramanyam in a detailed speech analysed the various issues involved in the principle of the amending Bill and pointed out that giving retrospective effect would cause difficulties. Under certain prescribed conditions the father of a joint Hindu family had the right to sell his son's share of property for the discharge of his personal debts while the powers of the manager of an estate of a joint Hindu family in this regard was restricted. He asked where was the justification to extend protection to the manager while the intention was to protect the purchasers of property?

The Law Minister, intervening pointed out that the Bill only sought to protect the transferees.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar pointed out that in principle he was opposed to the power to dispose of property being vested either in the manager or on the father of a joint Hindu family.

After Dr. Ambedkar's reply, the House passed the Bill.

NAZIRUDDIN RAISES POINT OF ORDER

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed raised a point of order when the Law Member Dr. Ambedkar, was called upon to move the next bill, the Junagadh Administration (Properties) Bill.

The statement of objects and reasons recalls how on 9th November 1947, the administration of Junagadh was handed over to the Government of India. Shortly before this, the Nawab of Junagadh had left the State taking away with him considerable property belonging to the State including securities and shares. These were in the name of the Nawab but were really the property of the State. In order to remove all doubts as to the State's title to the said securities, shares as well as certain bank deposits in Bombay, an Ordinance was promulgated vesting the property in these securities, shares, etc., in the Administrator of the State. The Ordinance would expire on June 24, 1948. As it was necessary to retain the provisions of the Ordinance permanently, these were incorporated in the present Bill.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed contended that the properties were weing alleged to be the properties of the State although they stood in the name of the Nawab of Junagadh. The Junagadh State had acceded to India on certain terms. The question of these securities and shares must be governed by the terms of the Instrument of accession. To that extent it was not competent of the legislature to discuss the question.

NOTHING TO DO WITH ACCESSION

The Law Minister, Dr. Ambedkar, pointed out that the Bill had nothing to do with accession. Two main things in the Bill were: The Administrator of Junagadh found himself in possession of certain property which was believed to belong to the State of Junagadh although standing in the name of the Nawab or Dewan or Private Secretary. The point that arose was that the Administrator should be clothed with legal authority so that his possession of these assets might not be challenged in any court of law.

The Bill simply tried to do this.

Secondly, in respect of certain securities mentioned in the schedule, which the Government of India was dealing with, banks would be authorised to issue fresh certificates to the Administrator.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed rising in his seat again argued that the gravamen of his argument was that the properties were assumed to belong to the State. The House had no right to debar courts from looking into the matter.

SPEAKER EXPLAINS

The Speaker, Mr G. V. Mavlankar, said the point was very clear, as had been explained by the Law Minister, that the Bill had nothing to do with accession at all. The Junagadh administration was taken over by the Government of India at the request of the Dewan of Junagadh. When it was taken over, it became necessary to invest all those who carried on the administration with the power of legal authority on behalf of the Government of India. Otherwise the Administrator would not be able to claim from the banks the various securities, deposits, etc., and it would not be competent of the banks to recognise as proper and legal the person who was entrusted with the administration.

So far as the question whether it was competent of Junagadh Administration or the Dewan to hand over the administration to the Indian Union or whether it was competent for the Indian Union to take over the administration was concerned, he thought it was a matter beyond the power and purview of the House to discuss or decide.

The second point which Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed seemed to dispute was about the right of the State to the property. To this it could be argued that Mr Naziruddin Ahmed himself was assuming that it was not the State's property. If it was not the property of the State, then whomever the property belonged to it would be competent for him to take any steps he wanted in courts of law or outside. He did not think the Bill sought to bar the private rights of the Nawabsaheb. He could take such steps as he wanted to take to get the points settled. Therefore, the Speaker held that hardly any point of order arose.

NAZIRUDDIN'S AMENDMENT

Mr. Naziruddin moved an amendment to clause 2 of the Bill relating to vesting and disposal of property and powers of the Administrators but Mr. Santanam objected to the amendment saying that it was of a speculative character in as much as it referred to the new Indian Constitution which would come into being hereafter.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed pointed out that the House had to guard against the provisions of the Bill acting to the exclusion of the future Constitution that would be framed—whatever it might be.

The Speaker allowed Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed to move his amendment which was lost when put to vote, after a brief debate. Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar said that Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed seemed to have smelt a rat where none existed. Whatever legislation was passed by the House would be subject to the Indian Independence Act and the Government of India Act as adapted. Mr. Naziruddin seemed to be anxious to avoid the existing law as well as safeguard the future law.

The Law Minister, Dr. Ambedkar, pointed out that the Clause as it stood intended that the vesting of the property in the Administrator should be absolute—in so far as this Legislature could confer this right upon him. The amendment of Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed sought to make it contingent. For this reason he could not accept it Mr. Naziruddin's fears that the Clause as it stood would exclude the operation of the future Constitution was completely unfounded. He seemed to have forgotten the very important point that constitutional law always overrode ordinary law of the Legislature.

The House adjourned for lunch at this stage.

Further discussion of the Bill would take place on Monday as the House was discussing non-official resolutions this afternoon.

80 CALCUTTA STRIKERS ARRESTED ON SATURDAY

CALCUTTA, April 3, (API): About eighty arrests were made today in connection with the pen-down and hunger-strikes called in the Calcutta offices of the Indian Union Government by the Federation of Central Government Employees' Union.

Today was the second day of the strike. According to official figures, there were 91 hunger-strikers today. 71 of them were arrested as they refused to leave the permises of their respective offices after closing time The other twenty lieft the offices.

Eight picketers were among those arrested today.

All the 117 persons taken into custody yesterday were released on bail.

Central Govt. Employees Union Secretary Condemns Police Action

CALCUTTA, April 2 (A.P.I.)—The General Secretary of the Federation of Central Government Employees Union, Calcutta, in a statement late tonight, says that more than twenty offices with a strength of about 15,000 employees have become involved in the strike called by the Federation. He adds that work was virtually at a standstill at all these offices.

He continues: "Ninety-one hunger-strikers have been arrested so far and 100 more peaceful employees have been taken into custody on such flimsy charges as distribution of leaflets and even sight-seeing. Lathis have been used freely, causing injuries to a pretty large number of employees. The Joint Secretary of the Federation, Mr. D. P. Bose, has been arrested and was wantonly slapped on the face by one of the most responsible police officials.

The Secretary says that "the myth about the violent character of the movement has been fully exploded on the first day of the strike which has witnessed epic non-violent heroism of the employees against the outrageous display and use of brute force on the part of the police.

Non-violent pickets have been arrested, lathi-charged and manhandled, Government offices have been converted into veritable forts."

PT. R. SHUKLA

NAGPUR, April 3 (API).—Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, the Central Provinces Premier, was unanimously re-elected leader of the Congress Party in the C.P. and Berar Assembly at the party's meeting held here last night. Pandit D. P. Mishra and Mr. Dinkar Shastri Kanade were re-elected Deputy leaders and Mrs. Vimalabai Deshpande Secretary.

MADRAS, April 3, (API): The Government of Madras have passed orders removing the rationing and price control of firewood in the city with effect from tomorrow.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu Falgun Vad 10. 2004
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 23 1367
Parsi: Avan 4 1317
Sun Rise 6-30 a.m.
Sunset 18-53 p.m.
Hightide 08-44, 21-48 Lowtide 03-37 14-38.

To-day's Engagements

CHURCH SERVICE:—Mar Theodosis, O.I.C., Metropolitan, Syrian Church, Malabar, will conduct Holy Qurban according to Orthadox Syrian rites at St. Peters Church, Mazagaon today at 10-15 a.m.

"THE MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI:— 45th Annual General Meeting today at 2-30 p.m. at 8, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort Bombay.

GAYAN UTTEJAK MANDLI: Prize Distribution for the Annual Sangit Competition and a Programme of Indian Vocal Music by prize winners. at The Alenxandra Girls' English Institution, 31, Waudby Road, Fort today at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

ARAYA SAMAJ FORT: A Lecture by Pandit Mahendrachandra at 9 a.m. at the Araya Samaj Mandir Fort, to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ 81st ANNIVERSARY:—to-day Divine Service 7-30 a.m. by Mr. B. M. Bhosale. Children's Gathering 9-30 a.m. Miss. Chandra Karnataki presiding. 5-30 p.m. Divine Service by Pricipal V. N. Naik.

On Monday, 6-30 a.m. Bhajan, 7-30 a.m. Divine Service by Mr. B. B. Korgamkar. 5-30 p.m. Readings. 6-30 p.m. Divine Service by Rao Saheb V. S. Sohoni.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Prof. V. B. Athavale, will deliver public lecture in the Society's Hall in Nair Building, 2nd floor, Lamington Road, Bombay 4, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) today on "Gita —in its modern aspect."

SAMYUKTA KARNATAK SANGH: Dr. S. G. Joshi and Sri K. H. Kabbur will address the members of the Sangh about the experiences of their American tour today at 5 p.m. at the Mysore Association Hall, Bombay, in the first programme of the Spring Festival. The Hon'ble Justice Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar will preside.

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture on "the Oneness of the Human Family" today at 6-15 p.m. at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

INDIAN MUSIC: At King's Circle Matunga, Bombay today on (Sunday) from 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. Kashinath Pant, Phatak.

AT HOME TO PROF. NAIK: The Executive Committee of the Konkani Bhasha Mandal proposes to give an "At-Home" to Prof. R. S. Naik of the Escola Normal of Goa, an eminant Kokani Scholar today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the St. Sebastian Goan School, Dabul Bombay. Prof. Naik will speak in Konkani on "The Problem of the Mother Tongue Konkani," Dev. Fr. H. O. Mascarenhas will preside.

"MUNICIPAL SCHOOL STUDENTS MASS RALLY AT SHIVAJI PARK

A Mass Rally of 25,000 Students of Municipal Schools including Mass Drills and variety programme will be held today at 5 p.m. at Shivaji Park Dadar. The Hon'ble Sjt. Morarji Desai, Home Minister to the Government of Bombay has kindly consented to preside over the function. Suitable arrangements have been made, so that the function can be watched even from a distance.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF MEDICINE: It is intended to start two classes for the study of Homeopathy, from Sunday (today) and the will be conducted till the end of May, 1948. There will be two lectures every day, one in Marathi and the other in English from 6-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. Students wishing to join the classes are requested to meet Mr. G. N. Saharabuddhe at the R. M. Bhatt High School, Parel, Bombay, to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

CONCERT IN AID OF REFUGEES:—Prof. Tej Rajendra Singh gave a recital of Violin on Saturday morning from All-India Radio Bombay. He played Ramkali and two new compositions of his own, Indrawati and Madhimavati..

He is giving a concert, in aid of refugees, in Deodhar School of Indian Music, French Bridge, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Ragas varieties of Devgandhar will be given.

MUNICIPAL CONGRESS PARTY MEETING.

A meeting of the newly elected Municipal Congress Party will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Congress House to elect office-bearers for the year 1948-49.

One-Woman Art Exhibition

Mrs. Sushila Yawalkar is holding an exhibition of her paintings at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Princes Room, beginning from today (April 4) to April 11. This is the first time in the history of Art Exhibition in this city that an Indian Lady Artist is putting up a one-man-show. The exhibition consists of a collection of her 90 paintings reflecting a diversity of subjects and mediums. This work has been done in less than 3 years and for her subject matter she has travelled extensively in Northern India, Kashmir and the Himalayas, along with her well-known artist husband, Nagesh Yawalkar.

Mazdoor Sangh

The following meetings will be held to-day (Sunday):

MCKENZIES LTD. EMPLOYEES' UNION:—General Body meeting at Congress House, at 8 a.m. under the presidentship of Barrister Vora to prepare their case and statement for submission to the Industrial Court for adjudication. Sri. H. N. Trivedi, will address.

UNITED MOTORS (INDIA) LTD. EMPLOYEES' UNION:—General body meeting of the workers of Colaba branch at 4 p.m. at Mazdoor Sangh, Congress House, under the presidentship of Sri. H. N. Trivedi to take the strike ballot.

FORD MOTORS EMPLOYEES' UNION:—General body meeting at the Union office, Congress House, at 11-30 a.m. under the presidentship of Barrister Dudhia, to decide about the case of retrenched employees.

BOMBAY GARAGE LTD. WORKERS' UNION:—General body meeting at the Union office, Congress House, at 2 p.m. under the presidentship of advocate T. S. Jahagirdhar to prepare the final statement to be submitted to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. Advocate N. G. Gandhi will address.

Government House News

BOMBAY, April 3.

Rani Maharaj Singh attended by Major K. T. Satarawala and Captain W. G. Stewart left for Poona.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Centre for Infantile Paralysis at Marine Drive, where he was received by the Chairman, Dr. George Coelho.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Sunday, April 4.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Champaklal Veragiwala 7-40 News in (M) 7-50 News in (G) 8-0 News in (E) 8-15 News in (H) 8-30 Gajanan Karnad (Madhmad Sarang on Violin) 9-0 Champklal Veragiwala 9-20 Shivkumar Shukla 11-0 Film Hits 11-30 Sona Thali (Musical feature in Gujarati) 12-0 p&m. Vub Sound News 12-15 Shivkumar Shukla 12-45 News in (M) 12-50 News in (G) 12.55 Gajanan Karnad (Basant Mukari on Violin) 1-25 News in (H) 1-30 News in (E) 1-40 Tehmie K. Jungalwalla: (Pianoforte) 2-0 George Lester: (Violoncello) 4-20 Krishna Kulkarni 4-45 Mehendi Reza (Thumri) 5-0 Sham Devre 5-15 Gammat Jammat (Programme in Marathi for children) 5-45 News in (K) 6-0 news in (E) 6-10 News in (H) 6-15 Krishna Kulkarni 6-30 P. D. Wadikar 7-0 Instr. Music 7-10 Locals 7-15 Susheela Tembe 7-30 Buddhi Dhanshak Mandal 8-0 News in (M) 8-15 News in (G) 8-30 Air Orchestra 9-0 News in (E) 9-15 News in (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Musical Interlude 9-45 Bhavana Ani Udrek Drishya Pahile (Feature in Marathi) 10-0 The Bach Family.

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Raag Rang 5-45 p.m. Mehendi Reza (Dadra) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.46 m. (4,880 kc/s)—8-0 p.m Keshavbuwa Ingale 9-0 Susheela Tembe

BOMBAY BOARD OF FILM CENSORS

Dr. K. A. Hamied, Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kazi, Mr. K. M. Modi, Mrs. Kulsum Sayani and Mrs. Audrey H. Kellock have been appointed members of the Bombay Board of Film Censors for six months from April 1 to September 30.

The period of appointment of the Director of Publicity, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Prof. R. N. Welingkar, Mrs. C. K. Daftary, Mrs. G. R. Billimoria and Mrs. Zarina Currimbhoy as members of the Board has been extended up to September 30.

Dr. D G. Vyas and Mr. K. G. Marathe have been reappointed as members of the Board for a further period of six months ending September 30.

Poona University Vice-Chancellor

The Right Honourable Dr. M. R. Jayakar has agreed to his appointment as the first Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University for a period of two years. Formal orders regarding his appointment will be issued by the Provincial Government as soon as the Poona University Act 1948 is brought into force.

Thundershowers In Bombay Deccan

POONA, April 3, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday the 3rd April, 1948:—

Observations from Western Pakistan, North-West India, the Central parts of the country and Burma are lacking. A fresh western disturbance probably lies this morning over the south-west Punjab and the adjoining parts of Rajputana. It may move east-north-eastwards.

Thundershowers have occurred at a few stations in Assam, the Eastern Pakistan, West Bengal, the East and West Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, west United Provinces, the South Bombay Deccan, Malabar and South-East Madras.

Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in Assam, Gujarat, Rajputana and adjoining parts of the West Punjab.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 4TH EVENING:—Scattered thunderstorms are likely in Assam, Orissan, Chota Nagpur, the West United Provinces, the East and West Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province the East Rajputana and Malabar.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, April 3, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st April 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (I. S. T.), on 3rd April, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 105 76 0 0 0, Ahmednagar 99 67 0 0.1 0, Allahabad 100 70 0 0 0, Bangalore 90 71 0 0.1 plus 0.1, Baroda 106 72 0 0 nil, Belgaum 91 63 0.1 0.2 plus 0.1, Bhuj 105 74 0 0 0, BOMBAY 90 76 0 0 0, Calcutta 98 75 0 0 minus 0.1, Delhi 90 70 0 0.1 plus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 98 70 0 0.5 plus 0.5, Karachi 92 71 0 nil nil, Madras 95 77 0 0 0, Mahabaleshwar 85 66 0 0 minus 0.1, Mangalore 90 nil nil nil nil, Marmagao 88 75 0 0 0 Poona 100 65 0 0 minus 0.1, Rajkot 105 71 0 0 0 Sholapur 100 75 0 0 0, Simla 69 42 0.4 0.4 plus 0.2 Srinagar 54 43 0.6 0.6 plus 0.1, Surat 95 75 0 0 0.

SAVARKAR'S PROPERTY NOT TO BE RETURNED

"His Present Disservice Is More Than The Past Services," Says Home Minister

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, declared in the Legislative Council today that Government do not propose to return the property of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, the Mahasabha leader, which was confiscated by the British Government in 1910. The property's value was given as Rs. 27,000 and consisted of two houses in Bhagur Village, Nasik.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik, Mahasabha member, who questioned the Minister in this connection, asked whether Government "do not feel any appreciation for his past patriotic services in the cause of Indian independence."

Mr. Desai retorted: "His present disservice is more than his past service." (Cries of Hear, Hear.)

Mr. Mandlik: What is the present disservice? What do you refer to?

The Minister did not reply but one member from the back benches interjected, "You know, Mr. Mandlik."

Mr. Desai was asked whether Messrs. Paramekar, Gokhale and Bhakale of the Hindu Mahasabha, now detained in the Worli Prison, would be released. He answered: "The question does not arise."

Government, he also declared, had no intention of giving any maintenance allowance to their families.

Poona Home Guards Formed

The muster parade of the 720 selected Home Guards of Poona City Home Guards organisation was held on Sunday, March 28, at the Bhamburda Police Headquarters, Poona, when Mr. S. G. Barve, District Magistrate, Poona, hoisted the Home Guards Flag and declared the Home Guards organisation, Poona District, as open. The whole function was most orderly and disciplined.

About 1,300 citizens belonging to all strata of society had applied of whom 720 have been selected so far. Others will be taken up in a short time.

Mr. Barve addressing the Home Guards said that the Home Guards are members of the Security Services and should consider themselves as public servants and discharge their functions, without a communal or political bias

Governor Visits Crippled Children's House

BOMBAY, Saturday.—His Excellency Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, shown keen interest in the Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Centre run by the Society of Rehabilitation for Disabled and Crippled Children when he paid a visit to the Centre this morning at Marine Drive.

His Excellency was received by Dr. George Coelho, Chairman of the Society, Dr. Ketkar, Dr. (Mrs.) Goolbanu Premji and Mrs. F. Ismail and taken round the Centre. He inquired of the child patients about their health and blessed them that they would soon get well.

His Excellency appreciating the work of the Centre said that it deserved the aid of the Government and of people at large. He was surprised why there was not such a centre at New Delhi and said he would ask Hon. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister of the Government of India, to establish it.

The Centre treats children suffering from infantile paralysis with massage, muscle training and re-educational exercises.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

The Government of Bombay has appointed a Provincial Dairy Development and Co-ordination Committee consisting of officials and non-officials to indicate the broad outlines on which development of dairying should be pursued in the whole of the Province and to suggest ways and means of maintaining co-ordination amongst all the Departments concerned.

The Government of India has agreed that the Committee may seek advice from its Dairy Development Adviser in its deliberations and in making its final recommendations to the Government.

The Committee will examine witnesses connected with the dairy trade and obtain in writing from them the necessary information and suggestions.

The Committee will prepare and submit its report to the Government by the end of June, 1948.

DELHI PLAN TO ACCOMMODATE FIVE LAKHS OF REFUGEES

Four Township's To Spring Up Around Capital With Suburban Railw Service On BombayPattern

Delhi is experiencing to-day one of the strangest invasions in history. The invaders do not come in serried array ready for onslaught. They come instead broken in body and spirit, a caravan of the homeless, an army of destitutes, plodding a weary trail across the borders of Pakistan. Delhi does not beckon to them, as of yore, with its lure of loot and rapine but with a distant glimmer of hope and a call of its traditional hospitality.

There is little doubt, however, that its hospitality has reached the breaking point and the City can take in no more refugees. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, only voiced the feelings of the refugees already here and the old dewellers when he recently appealed to the refugees to desist now from coming to Delhi "as this will not help them in any way." He added: "Delhi cannot possibly absorb or accommodate fresh batches of refugees. If fresh batches come they will have to be sent on to Kurukshetra or other places. I would earnestly request that no further refugees from Pakistan should come to Delhi. They will merely add to their difficulties as well as ours. We can help them in other places and we intend to do so".

REFUGEES FROM W. PAKISTAN.

Since partition, it is estimated, that over five lakhs of migrants from West Pakistan have flocked to the Capital of India. Not even the biggest city in the World, one may be sure, could cope with such a sudden influx of population. Apart from the difficulty of finding accommodation for the new entrants, the sanitary arrangements, smooth supply of water and electricity are threatened with complete disruption unless a stop is put to further immigration. The local authorities and the Central Government have willy-nilly made arrangements for those who have already come but they can certainly take no more.

That Delhi has reached its saturation point becomes patent to any new-comer as soon as he detrains at the railway station of the old City. He finds the platforms cluttered with the worldly belongings of recent arrivals and refugees huddled together in knots wherever there is space to sit or stand. One has positively to wade through a seething sea of humanity to reach the exit from the railway station. These are the refugees waiting patiently for their turn to be cleared to the Wavell Canteen situated only at a stone's throw.

BEDLAM OF NOISES.

If the casual visitor to Delhi strolls across to Chandni Chowk through the Company gardens lying at the foot of the local Town Hall, he is suddenly transported into a veritable bedlam of noises. He will hear a thousand, ten thousand nawkers proclaiming wares at the top of their voice, mingling with the hooting of cars and shouts of tonga drivers. The cameo presented to his startled gaze is in truth like a Rabelaisian dream. He sees three rows of improvised pavement stall, apart from the original shops on both sides of this main business centre and thoroughfare of the capital city of India. Majority of these stall owners have their household effects piled up alongside with members of their families grouped around. The stalls serve them as business premises as well as their homes. Despite the valiant efforts of the scavenging department of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, the resultant squalor and filth can be easily imagined.

Chandni Chowk is only an instance in point, however, Every alley, by lane and street of Delhi to-day suffers from terrible overcrowding.

Every home is vitually a 'serai' with half a dozen families crowding into a house designed for one. Intending refugees, therefore, would be well advised to refrain from rushing to Delhi which cannot really absorb any more without serious detriment to those who have already arrived. Some of them are eking out a mere subsistence and have built for themselves a precarious economy. If more rush in, the livelihood of even these will be put into jeopardy.

NEHRU ON THE SCENE.

By about the beginning of January with constant swelling of the ranks of refugees in Delhi it appeared that more people were living outside in the streets of the city than within built houses. Then Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru came forth with his assurance that not a single refugee will remain without shelter within a week's period and he was as good as his word. Working round the clock, nearly 700 workers converted the Purana Qilla into an improvised camp for sheltering refugees.

REFUGEE CAMPS.

Of the other camps set up in Delhi the biggest is the Kingsway Camp lodging 28,520 destitute refugees, who are given free rations and clothes. Next to Kurukshetra, it is perhaps the second biggest camp in India. Similar facilities are provided at the Kalkaji Camp accommodating 1,599 refugees and Wavell Canteen which functions as a transit camp. The number of refugees lodged in the Anand Parbat Camp and, Bela Road barracks is 2,500 and 1,818 respectively. In these two camps the inmates pay for their own rations. Another camp has been recently set up at Tis Hazari to provide accommodation for those who have been cleared from the various mosques in the city. Some refugees are also lodged in Tibya College, Agriculture College and in some Government buildings in Karol Bagh. Thus according to the latest reports the camp population in Delhi is in the neighbourhood of 40,000.

SATELLITE TOWNSHIPS.

The Government have now taken in hand the plan for building four satellite townships around Delhi where the present inmates of the camps could be dispersed. These townships are expected to provide accommodation for about 200,000 people. Plans are being drawn up by the architects and the area which will comprise some 3,500 acres of building ground has been surveyed. The task of acquiring this land will, it is estimated, take some time as landowners on the site of the new townships must be given two months' notice according to law.

These townships will eventually be connected with New Delhi and Delhi by a suburban railway service on the same pattern as in Bombay.

REHABILITATION SCHEMES.

Mr. Govind Seth, who has been appointed Rehabilitation Commissioner, has been given the task of helping refugees to settle down pending the completion of the townships, which, it is hoped, will solve the accommodation problem.

The Rehabilitation and Development Board have also taken in hand arrangement to acquire 80 acres of developed land in the Northern Extension Area where, it is proposed to build temporary houses for refugees.

These rehabilitation schemes however apply only to those refugees who were registered in Delhi before November 30, 1947. In a Press Note dated 7th January 1948 the Government made it perfectly clear that later immigrants to Delhi will not be entitled to any rehabilitation assistance locally. The Government have now decided to divert the fresh arrivals to Bihar, Assam and Madras. They will, in the first instance, be sent to Chakulia in Bihar and arrangement for necessary trains is being made accordingly.

This was our first regimental batch.

DANGE YEARNING FOR REST—IN JAIL?

BOMBAY, April 3 (IPA).—Asked by Indian Press Association lobby correspondent a few days back if he would go "underground" with the rest of the Communist leaders, as hinted by him at his recent Press Conference, Mr. S. A. Dange, M.L.A., humorously remarked: "I am a bit tired of fighting the Government both in and out of the Assembly. I shall avail myself of the opportunity that they may offer me for a good rest in jail."

225 Muslim Women Recovered

SIMLA, April 2 (UPI): It is officially learnt that during the last week or two 225 Muslim abducted women and 86 children were recovered by the East Punjab police, besides 1905 forcibly converted Muslim men, 1,790 women and 1,890 children. This brings the up-to-date total of the recovered persons to 45.540.

SIMLA, April 3, (API): The East Punjab Government have under consideration the release of students arrested in connection with the R. S. S. activites, it is learned.

U. S. AND BRITISH REACTION TO NEHRU'S CONDEMNATION OF INDIAN REDS

LONDON, April 2 (U.P.A.) : Premier Nehru's condemnation of the Indian Communist Party has prompted a widespread belief on both sides of the Atlantic that the Indian Government has entered into a sort of "super secret" Anti-Soviet Pact with the United States and Britain.

A former Indian Civil Service Secretary of the Bengal Government, Michael Carritt, voiced British Communist opinion stating, "It appears to us that the popular government of India, unable to shake off Imperialism, is now following the example of Whitehall under directives emanating from Washington."

Other commentators saw Nehru's declaration as an extension of the "cod war" to the Western front of Asia.

COLD WAR ON MANY FRONTS

The "Manchester Guardian" said that the cold war has many fronts. "It is being fought in Afghanistan as well as Finland." the paper said.

The "Glasgow Herald" said an outright military alliance between India, Pakistan and the British Commonwealth would be the only certain deterrent against external aggression, adding that the cessation of domestic discord must be a prerequisite to such an alliance.

A responsible Indian said, "The Indian Government's anti-Soviet determination would be further evidenced soon with settlement of the Hyderabad issue." He said Home Minister Patel would effect the settlement directly with the Nizam who is "becoming acutely apprehensive of communist threat."

New York commentators saw the Kashmir issue also influencing Nehru's new anti-Communist policy. Several recent comments referred to Kashmir as the "Red state" citing Sheik Abdullah's repeated eulogistic references to the Soviet Union.

Communist quarters alleged that the United States and Britain were using Kashmir as a pawn in the game of international power politics and through promises to Nehru of support for India's claims to both Kashmir and Hyderabad, had induced to swing to the anti-Soviet bloc.

The "Daily Graphic's" commentator, "Candidus," today said Britain's quitting India had immeasurably strengthened Stalin's hand. The article was headlined, "Beargrins at India."

Candidus said, "If we had refused to quit India the Asiatic scene would not now be so dark for the democracies and Nehru would not be shuddering at the spectacle of Bolshevism unmasked. But...to all intents and purposes Asia now is lost."

Candidus concluded that Russia's immunity from attack from India simplifies their task enormously. "While we were in Asia the Bolsheviks had cause to fear what might come to them from that quarter. With us out of India they can concentrate whole heartedly on what is west of them — Eastern Europe... There is a broad grin on the Russian bear's face waiting to swallow the rich prize of India."

STERN WARNING TO COMMUNISTS

NAGPUR, April 2 (API).—Pandit Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Home Minister, the C.P. and Berar Government, speaking at the Rotary Club last night gave a stern warning that the Communists and certain other elements of whose violent and disruptive pursuits Government had enough evidence would be dealt with severely. While Government had no intention of putting obstacles in the way of legitimate and peaceful activities by the political parties and the groups, they could not tolerate those whose aim was to capture power by surreptitious methods.

Referring to the Socialists' decision to quit the Congress, he said that it would only confuse masses who hitherto did not distinguish the difference between the Socialists and the Congressmen.

BENGALI FOR EAST BENGAL

Muslim League Parliamentary Party's Decision

DACCA, Apri 2 (API): The unanimous decision that Bengali should be the official language of East Bengal was taken by the East Bengal Muslim League Parliamentary Party yesterday.

In view of the recent announcement of the Qaid-e-Azam at Dacca on the State Language question the party decided not to make any recommendation as to the State lanzuage of Pakistan.

The meeting reviewed the situation and the terms of the Premier's agreement with the Committee of Action of the State Language Sub-Committee in the light of the Qaid-e-Azam's announcement regarding the State Language, and decided not to adhere to that part of the agreement by which the Premier undertook to have a non-official resolution passed by the East Bengal Assembly recommending that Bengali should be one of the State Languages of Pakistan.

In the Legislative Assembly today, a non-official resolution was on the agenda in the name of Mr. Badul Hakim Vikrampuri (Muslim League) recommending to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly that Bengali should be a State Language of Pakistan enjoying equal status with Urdu in all its implications. When the resolution was reached, however, Mr. Vikrampuri informed the House that he would not move it.

Appeal To Muslims To Return To Godhra

BOMBAY, April 3 (API.) Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, a social worker of Gujarat, met the Home Minister of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai, this morning and acquainted him with the lrtest situation in Godhra.

Mr. Pandya suggested to the Home Minister that a Parliamentary Secretary should be deputed to Godhra to deal with the situation. This he suggested, would prevent the situation from deteriorating.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Pandya appeals to the Muslims who left Godhra to return to their homes without fear as the Government were determined to put down lawlessness and protect the citizens.

Dr. Kumarappa For New York

BOMBAY, April 3 (API): Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Vice-President of the Indian Conference and the Director of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, left this morning by air for Karachi, 'en route' to New York to attend the Fourth International Conference of Social Work and allied social conferences

His visit has been sponsored by the Government of India.

Portuguese Destroyer In Bombay Docks

BOMBAY, April 2 (IPA): "Gonsalves Zarco", the Portuguese destroyer which figured so much in the Indian Press reportedly supplying arms to Pakistan via Diu, is now in Bombay.

"Gonsalves Zarco", Indian Press Association understands, has brought to Bombay branch of the Portuguese State Bank, the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, over 12 lakhs of silver rupees. This silver was hoarded by the Banco Nacional Utramarino in Goa during 1942-43, when the Bank with Portuguese Government support had devaluated the Indian currency notes forcing its value to fall by 25 per cent. As a result of this and the Bank accepting only Portuguese currency and Indian silver rupees, the Goan emigrants, whose yearly remittances are estimated to be 22 lakhs of rupees which balance the Budget of Portuguese India, lost heavily on exchange transactions with the Bank and black market currency dealers in Goa.

New Portuguese Destroyer In Goa

CITY OF GOA, April 2 (IPA): "Pedro Nunes", a Portuguese destroyer has arrived here from Lisbon. Indian Press Association learns that it will go to Portuguese colonies in the Pacific on a "visit of sovereignty". After its return from the Pacific it will remain in Goa in substitution for the destroyer "Gonsalves Zarco" which is expected to go back to Lisbon.

SIMLA, April 2 (A.P.I.)—The members of the East Punjab Assembly have decided to contribute three percent of their compensatory allowance to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund.

SPIRIT OF PEACE

New Painting Of Mahatma Gandhi

NEW DELHI, April 3 (API).—A new painting of Mahatma Gandhi, entitled "The Spirit of Peace" forms the central Decor of the Irwin Stadium facade at the armed forces' tattoo which opened on April 1. The picture, which is eight feet in height, has been painted in gouache by Major Charles M. Cooke, F.R.S.A. and depicts Gandhiji appearing to rise out of the picture between two landscapes, one representative of the places of worship of Hindus, Mohammedans, Sikhs and Christians and the other, in departure from the spiritual, shows the realism of mountains and a township. While the artist has portrayed his landscape background in modern form, he has kept his colours to those used in the folk art of India; they are distinctive and bright The centre-piece of Gandhiji, is straightforward, and shows the Mahatma surveying the scene with an expression of pleased pride.

Baroda Govt. Employees Call Off Strike

BARODA, April 3 (API).—The Baroda Government employees have called off their 7-day old strike, and resumed duties this morning.

H.H. the Maharaja has assured them that Government would meet the main demands of their Association, viz., recognition and registration of the Association on Trade Union Lines and application of the Central Pay Commission's recommendations to Baroda Government servants on the lines prevailing in the Bombay Province.

ASSAULTED PAKISTAN ARMY OFFICER DIES

SIMLA, April 3 (IPA).—Reports reaching from West Punjab reveal that the rank and file of the Pakistan Army have been assaulting even their own officers.

On March 29, Major Gulam Farid, an officer of the Pakistan Army, while travelling from Lahore to Okara was assaulted by two men believed to be belonging to the Pakistan Army. The Officer was attacked with knifes and daggers. He grappled with his assailants till the end of the journey. One person was apprehended, who gave his name as "Ramzan." The wounded officer was rushed to the hospital in an unconscious condition where he expired shortly afterwards.

ENLARGED BASIS FOR SOCIALIST PARTY

LUCKNOW, April 3 (IPA).—That the Socialists were not making any effort to persuade people to leave the Congress and that resignations were purely voluntary, was revealed by Acharya Narendra Deo addressing a Press Conference here.

The Acharya said that resignations of Socialists or those who sympathised with the Socialist Party from various Congress Committees in the U.P. and other parts of the country had run into thousands.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia who was also present told pressmen about enlarging and broadening the Constitution of the Party by doing away with the present system of recruiting members to Party. Members in the Party had to do a three-month apprenticeship either in the labour or peasant organizations. The Party had proposed that anybody putting in two hours work a day and not believing in caste or communal distinctions was entitled to be enrolled as a member of the Party.

Council Passes Bill To Amend Security Measures Act

24 MAHASABHA SPONSARED AMENDMENTS REJECTED

BOMEAY, Saurday.

Twenty-four Hindu Mahasabha-sponsored amendments to the Bill to amend the Bombay Public Security Measures Act of 1947 were summarily rejected before it was passed by the Legislative Council to-day in one of its longest sessions.

Mr. R. N. Mandlik, a Mahasabha member, challenged several clauses of the Bill but as each of his amendments was put to vote by the President he found his lone supporting voice countered by a chorus of "Noes" from Government-backers.

Press Gagging Supported

Criticism of the press in the province for its "sensationalism" and "irresponsibility" was levelled by many speakers who held that the provisions in the Bill in relation to newspapers were justified by "journalistic outbursts" in certain quarters before and after the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

In his observations both in moving the Bill and in replying to the critics, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, assured the House that "abuse and misuse of its provisions will be reduced to a minimum." He said that offending officers would be punished and explained that the Bill aimed at the "preservation of our newly-won freedom intact." His speech followed the same lines of the one he made on the floor of the Assembly, which passed the Bill, a few days back.

Mr Mandlik thought that the Bill would increase Government repression and the highhandedness of administering officers. He quoted instances to show what was in his view sufficient proof of the "deplorable" working of the Public Securities Act during the past year

Voicing the need for the Bill at the present moment, Mr. Abidaly Jafferbhoy and Mr. V S. Dongre spoke of the prevailing unsettled conditions in the province which they contended were full of dangerous possibilities.

ADMINISTER SYMPATHETICALLY

A warning that the Bill would be a success only if it was administered sympathetically was given by Sir B. N Karinjia. He felt that the new powers with regard to the press were "enormous" and asked Government to guard against its misuse.

Mr. Sonasingh Patil in a tirade against the "irresponsible" newspapers' said: "There are two types of goondas. One variety acts openly and the other functions subtly. That is the intelligentsia and the press." However, he was confident that the amending Bill "will not in any way put down respectable citizens." (Laughter).

Two Bills seeking to provide for the requisition of land and for the control on erection of buildings were also passed by the House without debate.

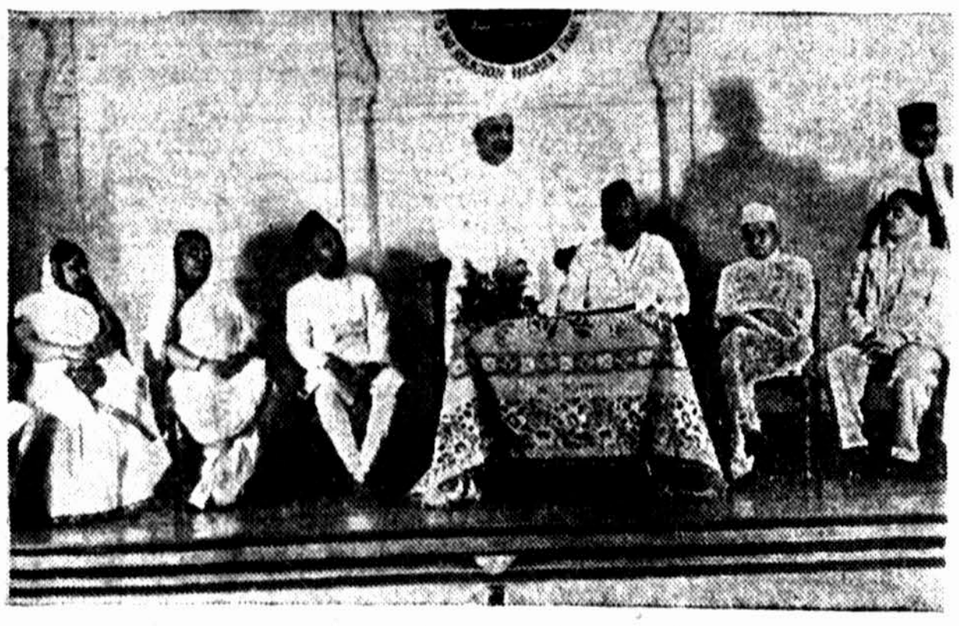
The Council will reassemble on Monday at 2 p.m.

Gandhi Postal Stamps

NEW DELHI, April 2 (U.P.I.) : It is reliably learnt that the Government of India has decided to issue postal stamps with the pictures of Mahatma Gandhi. Such stamps of four denominations are likely to be printed by the Government and issued in the near future.

It is further learnt that the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India are experimenting to get the best portraits and imprints of Mahatma Gandhi. It is gathered that a large number of photographs of Mahatma Gandhi were collected and placed before a small committee for selection of the best pose out of them.

This committee, it is understood, consisted of Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Communications Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister of the Government of India and Mr. Krishna Prasad, Director General of the Posts and Telegraphs.



Reception to Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Sheriff of Bombay, by Young Men's Hindu Association at Blavatsky Lodge, Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee presiding. The Sheriff is seen replying to the address.

Br. Colonial Office Deal To E. A. Indians

Conflicting Instructions On Imperial Preferences

LONDON, April 3. (U. P. I.) : Indian businessmen in the East African territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are feeling very uneasy on account of the conflicting instructions issued by the British Colonial Office to these territories regarding 'imperial preferences'.

Only recently, the Colonial Office instructed Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Governments to give Italy and Germany trade preference over the Dominions. This enraged the other British Dominions and Sir Earle Page, former Australian Prime Minister, urged the Dominions Governments to protest jointly to the British Government

The Colonial Office now states that these instructions would be withdrawn and new orders would be sent out banning any further infringment of the Imperial preferences.

The Indian business circles in these territories, where Indian settlers have highest stakes in trade and commerce and which also provide stable markets for Indian produce feel that the Government of India has a complete case for intervention and demanding full information on the subject.

Affiliation Of Anand Colleges Recommended

Vadekar's Attack On Administration Of Bombay University

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay University Senate at a special meeting today at the Convocation Hall recommended that the affiliation of the colleges under the Charutar Vidya Mandal, Anand, to the University, be continued pending the establishment of the contemplated residential teaching University at Anand.

Mahamahopadhhyaya P. V. Kane, presided.

Making this recommendation, in view of an undertaking given by the Vidya Mandal that they would, out of their own resources, establish a teaching University giving instruction to about a thousand resident students, within a period of five years, the Senate, in the course of a resolution, observed that while Government' policy was to establish Universities for the different regions of the Province, it was desirable, in the interests of higher education, to encourage the establishment of Universities of a purely residential teaching and unitary type.

The Senate also forwarded to Government the plans for the new University which they examined at the meeting.

According to the plans, the University and a University town will be built at Vallabhnagar near Anand Station, where the Vidya Mandal has acquired about 100 acres of land in ideal rural surroundings. The University will have as its nucleus, the Vithalbhai Patel College of Arts and Science, which has now about 450 resident students. Colleges of Engineering, Medicine, Commerce and Teaching will be added teo this in the coming years.

The Senate granted affiliation to three colleges, the Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Anand, the K.L.E. Society's proposed College of Engineering, Hubli, and the Karnatak Law Society's proposed Arts College, Belgaum.

The reports of the University Syndicate recommending that affiliation be not granted for three other colleges, the Chikitsaka Samuha's proposed College of Commerce, Bombay, the J. J. College of Science, Nadiad, and the New Engineering College, Kupwad, since they were of the view that these Colleges did not meet the minimum requirements for affiliation, were referred back by the Senate.

The Senate approved the annual report of the Syndicate and audited accounts of the University for the year 1946-47, after they heard Prof. D. D. Vadekar making severe remarks on "the inefficiency of the University Administration". Prof. Vadekar strongly criticised the manner in which the last examinations had been conducted and also complained that the authorities had not taken proper efforts to increase profits and make up the deficits.

Siam's Rice Exports

BANGKOK, April 3 (Reuter).—Siam's rice exports for March totalled 73,795 tons, it was officially stated today.

Shipments included 1,000 tons to Britain—the first to be sent there since 1939—22,000 tons to Malaya, and 10,000 to India.

Dr. Subbaroyan's Successor

MADRAS, April 3 (API): Dr. P. Subbaroyan's resignation of the Home Ministership has been accepted, stated the Premier Mr. O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar in an interview this afternoon

The Premier said that he had already written a letter to Dr. Subbaroyan accepting his resignation tendered earlier this week.

Asked whether a new minister would be appointed and who would be the new Leader of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Reddiar said that an announcement woud be made as and when any new arrangement was made.

ITALIAN ENVOY IN INDIA ARRIVES

NEW DELHI, April 3, (A.P.I.): The Italian Charge d'Affaires in India, Dr. Renzo Di Carrobio arrived here today and was received by the Joint Secretary, External Affairs, Mr. J. L. Chenoy.

INDIA'S TRANSPORT POSITION IMPROVES

NEW DELHI, April 3 (UPI).—The "United Press" learns that India's transport position has been showing steady improvement since the last few months.

Besides importing 570 locomotives from America during the next two years, for which negotiations have been completed, it is learnt that the Government of India has taken final decision to establish a workshop at Mihijan, near Asansol, for manufacture of locomotives in this country.

India at present has a stock of 7,000 locomotives, of which about 1,800 are over-age, having been in use for more than 35 years, while a large number of others have had no periodical overhauling

HINDI PAMPHLET BANNED

The Government of Bihar has issued a notification under section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers), Act, 1931, declaring to be forfeited to His Majesty every copy, wherever found, of the pamphlet in Hindi entitled "Azad Hindustan Ya Barbad Hindustan" written and published by Pandit Damodar Tewari (Azad) Kiran Kalanidhi, Pindi Tola Basauli (Chapra). The Notification is being republished in the Bombay Government Gazette for general information

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MUSIC CONCERT

Music Concert by Tej Rajendra Singh on Sunday at 10 a.m. Deodhar School of Indian Music. Tickets Rs. 5, 4, 2-8-0, 1-4-0. 8476

ASTROLOGICAL

Prof. Mentis, World Famous Crystal Reader, Palmist. Gives readings daily at Frederick's Hotel, Lansdown Road, Colaba, Bombay. 8451

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Tata Iron And Steel Company Limited

Messrs. Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of March, 1948. was :—

Pig Iron Tons 80,600, Steel Ingots Tons 80,600.

FINISHED STEEL : Semis for sale Tons 13,200, Finished Tons 43,700. Total Tone 56,900.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, April 2.

Gold bars fine per oz.	£8/12/3
SILVER : Spot	45 d
Forward	45 d

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, April 3.

In the Forward Section of Bombay Bullion Market, Silver showed a bullish trend. Forward Silver opened at Rs. 171 and after moving down to Rs. 170-12-0, the rate advanced briskly to Rs. 173. Gold opened at Rs. 112-12-0 and advanced up to Rs. 114-8-0 owing to the lack of sellers.

Later on there was persistent selling which undertoned the price level as under :—

	Rs. as. p.
Forward Silver	171 14 0
Forward Gold	114 4 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 3

The protest against Stamp Duty being light now, the Bombay Cotton Market opened at one o'clock for normal trading, with May delivery being quoted at Rs. 628, there was steady speculative buying, which in conjunction with spot covering hardened May delivery at Rs. 640. The market feeling continued bullish on hope of early removal of price control on cloth. The closing quotation at 2 p.m. were as under:

May delivery	Rs.	639	0 0
July delivery		646	0 /
September delivery		649	8 0

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 2.

May	35.71
July	35.00
October	32.06
December	31.34
Middling Spot	36.69

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

NEW YORK, April 2.

May	35.73
July	35.02
October	32.02
December	31.28
Middling Spot	35.60

The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange was 1,080,000 shares.

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 74-3/4 and 73-7/8 respectively.

U. S. prices of foreign silver 74-5/8 cents.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, April 2.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	76-3/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	104-1/4
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	103-11/16
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	111-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	113-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-1/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	118-1/2
National Bank of India	37

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 8,016.

London Silver spot and forward both 45d.

London gold bars fine per oz £8/12/3

LONDON EXCHANGES

LONDON, April 2.

F T London on :

New York selling 4.0275 buying 4.0325
Montreal selling 4.0275 buying 4.0325
Zurich selling 17.34 buying 17.36
Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50

LONDON WHEAT

LONDON, April 2.

Australian Wheat (bulk) 137/6 May/June quoted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, April 2. (Reuter).

May	2.43-3/4 to 2.44
July	2.31-3/4 to 2.32
September	2.29-1/2 to 2.29-3/4
December	2.29-1/2 to 2.29-3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, April 2

American Telephone and Telegraph	150-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	23-3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	35
Chase National Bank	35-3/8
Sinclair Oil Co	18-1/2
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	48 bid
General Electric Co.	36-7/8
General Motors	[illegible]
Ingersol Rand	130-1/2
International Nickel	24[illegible]/4
National City Bank of New York	28-3/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	14-1/2
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17
Texas Corporation	57-3/4
Union Carbon & Carbide	104-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	44-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	73-7/8
Western Union Telegraph	21-1/2

U. S price of foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents

BLACK PEPPER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 2

Spot	N	42.50
May	B	41.50
July	B	41.00
September	B	40.00
October	B	40.00
December	B	39.00

Sales nil.

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, April 2.

COTTON : Nearby May and July deliveries advanced approximately one dollar fifty cents a bale in early trading on accumulation of buying orders prompted by the prospects that foreign aid legislation will be approved by Congress today. Covering against current and prospective export business was heavy but profit-taking and hedging partially reduced gains. Late yesterday observers with European connections stated that active buying under the European recovery programme by practically every consuming country in Europe will commence sometime next week. These sources stated that England, France and Italy are expected to be the biggest buyers. Following an initial flurry of buying, business quietened somewhat with profit-taking and hedges more persistent. Renewed emphasis on large scale export prospects imparted a steadier tendency. The commodity credit Corporation reports that pledges under current loan upto March 26th totalled 269,000 bales compared with 124,000 in the corresponding period last year. In the afternoon the market turned reactionary on increased profit-taking and subsidence of spot house demands. Occasional rallies on price fixing and buying by inflationary minded traders met renewed profit-taking, the session closing barely steady. Sales are estimated at 275,000 bales.

STOCKS : Showed fractional losses with Truman's failure to take action in the softcoal stoppage and the spreading layoff of industrial and rail workers prompting only moderate selling. The undertone remained relatively steady however with constructionists aided by the prospects of early passage of European recovery programme. The averages were industrials 176.91 and rails 53,58. Activity was limited with the net position relatively unchanged. The house has already passed the 6098 million dollars foreign aid programme and the Senate approval is anticipated before nightfall. Numerous motors overcame early softness reflecting news that production is still holding up well despite the coal strike. Buildings were also better with engineering construction awards for the weekended April first at 218 million dollars which is 59 per cent above the previous week and the largest weekly volume since November 1942. Better interest developed in late trading in some selected issues giving the market a rather mixed appearance with changes mostly fractional. The composite average rate finished still showing a small loss. The session closed irregular.

CHICAGO GRAINS ruled early firm and active on covering and mill buying of wheat after trade reports that the production and marketing administration had purchased 2000 to 2500 thousand sacks of flour for export Gulfport. Prices reacted sharply in sympathy with maize, the latter due to lack of commercial demand and a slight increase in country selling. Some selling of wheat was attributed to reports that the C.C.C. was not buying cashwheat today at current levels.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, April 2. (U.P.A.): On the New York Cotton Exchange today, trading was moderately active and prices turned irregular after rising to a new high since January 14th.

A reaction from the best levels reflected technical realizing and increased hedge selling from the Southern producers who were apparently satisfied to liquidate part of their stocks at the current prices. An additional selling followed the Congressional override of the presidential veto of the Tax Bill. At the same time a prominent market advisory service was out today advising clients to "sell July and stay short."

A leading spot house today bought upwards of 10,000 bales and according to trade estimates has built up a long position of 200,000 bales as protection against sales to China and other countries. Well informed quarters placed the total China negotiations this week at around 400,000 bales and indicated that the volume may eventually reach half a million bales.

Today's session opened 5 points to 27 points higher and grains extended from 10 to 32 points during the first hour. The late reaction in grains accelerated the liquidating movement although the nearby showed a stubborn resistance. The session closed net 14 points higher to 11 points lower.

CLOSING PRICES INCLUDED

Delivery	Low	Close
May	35.63	35.71-.73
July	34.95	35.00-.01
October	32.00	32.06-.10
December	31.26	31.34

MOVE AGAINST UNITED IRELAND

BELFAST April 2 (Reuter)—Colonel Samuel Haughton a Northern Ireland member of the British House of Commons, today started a world-wide movement to unite people of Northern Ireland stock in defence of Northern Ireland's position within the British Commonwealth.

As a counter to attacks of the Anti-Partition League, which is campaigning for a United Ireland governed from Dublin, Colonel Haughton plans that all Ulster Associations abroad should be brought into direct touch with Belfast. On a given day they should all make declarations that Northern Ireland will remain loyal to the British Crown and Empire

India Stands For Peace Says Asaf Ali

PHILADELPHIA, April 2 (U.P.A.): Asaf Ali, Indian Ambassador to the United States said on Friday that India should be considered as a "great reservoir of manpower and economic resources" for the peaceful development of humanity.

Asaf Ali told the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences that India stands for peace throughout the world "which naturally means that India stands for human freedom, both individual and collective."

He said "its war and peace potentials are immense. India can always be counted on as one of the greatest factors in the stabilizing of peace in the East".

Speaking at the Society's 52nd annual meeting, the Indian envoy stated that the United Nations was still in the experimental stage "and needs to have no more than world authority without any material sanctions."

The theme of the Society's meeting was "How to Achieve One World."

Govt. To Acquire Mines In Bihar

PATNA, April 2 (A.P.I.)—Mr. Krishna Balabh Sahay, Revenue Minister, Bihar told the Provincial Assembly today that Government would take over all privately operated mines and mineral estates in the province as soon as the Bihar State Acquisition of Zemindaris Bill became law.

This statement followed the debate in the House moved by the Indian Mining Association representative Mr. W. Forest who sought exemption for these mines and mineral estates from the provisions of the Zamindari Bill. He suggested that Government should extend the present lease of these mines by another 60 years from the date the Zamindari Bill became operative.

The Revenue Minister while maintaining that this was not possible assured his "miner friends" however, that Government would try to respect as far as possible the terms on which the mines had been settled with them.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, April 3, (Reuter): April first disbursements coupled with Government releases in connection with the budget and year end operations came as welcome relief to London's money market. Certain amount of calling had left some houses short of funds resulting in need for indirect assistance.

With expansion in banker's balances, however, comfortable conditions returned and with payments for new treasury deposit receipts on small-scale market requirements were easily met without further resources to official aid. Easy conditions were reflected by good demand in the discount market for May-June maturities and a fair turnover took place. Bank of England return showed increase in bankers' cash deposits of five million pounds sterling. Active note circulation revealed further expansion, but figure of nine million sterling for three-week period compares with increase of sixteen million sterling during the corresponding period last year. Applications for 170,000,000 Pounds Sterling treasury bill totalled 295,120,000 Pounds Sterling of which 170,000,000 were allotted at an average rate of 2.49 Pence per cent. Next week 170,000,000 will be offered and treasury deposit receipts 140,000,000 maximum.

32-PAGE BOOKLET

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Madras Ban On Meetings

MADRAS, April 3, (API): The Commissioner of Police today promulgated an order under Section 41 of the City Police Act prohibiting the holding of meetings, processions or demonstrations within the limits of Madras City except under a license issued by him. The order will be in force from April 5 to 30, 1948, both days inclusive.

In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, April 3, (API): Four communists were arrested today, while pasting posters in Saraspur, a labour area.

Punjab Arrests

SIMLA, April 3, (API): Sixty-nine communist workers have been arrested in the province including 24 in Jullundur.

Trade Charter

LONDON, April 3, (Reuter): Mr. S. A. Hasnie, acting Leader of Pakistan's Delegation to the Havana Trade Conference told "Reuter" in London today that the new Trade Charter, result of four months' deliberations, was such a highly complicated document that when it was presented to the world it would require a team of research workers to interpret it. He declared today that he would call the Havana Conference neither a success nor a failure. It was a compromise.

Mr. Hasnie concluded: "I feel that the New Charter is a balanced Charter compared with the Geneva draft, but it still leaves much to be desired from the point of view of undeveloped and underdeveloped countries. The test lies with how the Executive Board of the international trade organisation interprets the attitude to be taken to questions as they are raised."

Mr. Hasnie emphasised that the opinions he had expressed throughout the interview were purely personal opinions.

No Fear Of Famine In Any Part Of India

Food Minister's Rosy Review Of Position: No Nervousness Felt Now

NEW DELHI, April 3. (A.P.I.): Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food Minister, expressed his confidence to-day that there was no question of famine in Madras or any part of India in 1948. What was possible was a reduced diet for non-producing elements, but even in the ultimate emergency the non-producing part of the population in Madras would be receiving at least six ounces of food grains. Over and above that they could purchase whatever they liked from the market.

Mr. Jairamdas who was addressing his press conference as Food Minister, announced that the Central Food Reserve stood to-day at a little over 100,000 tons and by the end of June it should increase to approximately 400,000 tons because of large imports.

All Provinces and States had reported a general feeling of satisfaction among the people following decontrol. The Premiers of the Provinces and States and their Food Ministers would meet in New Delhi in a few weeks to review the position in the country, and to decide what further steps should be taken to implement the policy of "progressive decontrol."

He gave a warning that Government would take the strictest possible measures to deal with hoarders. He expected that tradesmen on the whole would rise to the occasion.

The Food Minister said that to-day Government did not feel that nervousness about the food position which they felt formerly. Yesterday they had an offer "from somewhere" of food-stuffs at Rs. 33 a maund. Government had rejected that offer because the price was too high. The Wheat Agreement guaranteed India a far lower price from August and gave her a sense of confidence.

In January and February 1948 the average landed price of wheat was Rs. 18 and odd from the U.S.A. Rs. 15/9 from Australia and Rs. 24/12 from the Argentine. Now, after August 1, the landed price would be about Rs. 11/4 a maund from Australia and about Rs. 12/8 from the U.S.A.

Supplies of rice from Burma and wheat from Australia were being expedited to a much greater extent than expected before. At present India was getting about 130,000 tons a month from Burma.

In regard to her food supplies, India has during the last few years lived on a ship-to-mouth basis", said the Food Minister.

The creation of a Central Grain Reserve is one of the cardinal features of the revised policy of 'gradual de-control' accepted by the Government last December, which is proving to be successful.

Referring to the food position in Bombay, the Food Minister said:—

"In Bombay the corps have been generally satisfactory, but there has been a steep rise in prices. To meet the situation, supplies from imports and from other parts of India are being accelerated. Thus there will be sufficient quantities of grain with the Bombay Province during the next six months, to enable them not merely to maintain the existing rations in the four large industrial towns which are at present rationed, but also to send supplies to the districts, including the coastal district, which need stocking now for the monsoon months. These supplies will be used for distribution through relief quota shops and it is estimated that about 130,000 tons of grain will be available for such distribution during this period".

Lac Cess To Be Increased

NEW DELHI, April 3, (A. P. I.): In the Dominion Parliament today Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai on behalf of the Food Minister, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, introduced the Indian Lac Cess (Amendment) Bill designed to double the existing rate of seven annas per maund of lac and five annas per maund of refuse lac produced in India and exported from India.

The expenditure of the Indian Lac Cess Committee, says the Food Minister in his statement of objects, has for the past two or three years been exceeding its income and the Committee has been living on its reserves. In order to enable the Committee to meet its expenses, it is proposed to double the existing rate of cess. The value of lac has more than doubled and so the increase in duty will cause no hardship.

New Capital Issues

NEW DELHI, April 2, (A. P. I.): Consent for the issue of Rs. 4,97,20,000 in respect of 11 companies was given during the fortnight ended March 22, 1948 under the control of capital issues scheme. Of this sum Rs. 3,25,00,000 related to long-range and Rs. 1,72,20,000 to immediate schemes.

Highlights of the initial issues were: Rs. two crores for a steam navigation company to carry on coastal traffic: Rs. 50 lakhs for the manufacture and sale of typewriters, spare parts, carbons, ribbons and accessories, etc, Rs. 47,20,000 for an electric supply company, Rs. 20 lakhs for an investment concern; Rs. 10 lakhs for the utilisation of scrap for the manufacture of agricultural implements. Consumer goods and concrete products; Rs. 5 lakhs for the manufacture of hair oils, toilet goods, paints and varnishes.

SYRIAN CHURCH IN MALABAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Speaking at an 'At Home', arranged in his honour, at the Y.M.C.A. Reynolds Road, Byculla, Mar Theodosios, O.I.C. Metropolitan, Syrian Church, traced the origin and growth of Christian Church in Malabar.

The function was largely attended.

Mar Theodosios pointed out that the Syrian Church was founded by St. Thomas in the first century A.D. and nearly two-thirds of Christians in India live there.

Mar Theodosios pointed out the tradition and history behind the Syrian Church and stressed the tremendous scope for social and evangelical work outside Malabar.

NEW W. BENGAL—ASSAM RAIL LINK

CALCUTTA, April 3, (U.P.I.): The work on the new rail link between West Bengal and Assam is in progress in Jalpaiguri.

The new railway line, when completed, will also provide a new route between Calcutta and Darjeeling, passing entirely through the Indian dominion. The distance between Calcutta and Darjeeling by the present route through East Bengal is 388, but under the new route it will be 30 miles longer.

The project includes conversion, to metre gauge, of 70 miles of narrow gauge railway line between Kishanganj and Siliguri, and further 20 miles between Siliguri and Sivok. A new line will be built beyond Sivok

American Plan To Lift Iron Curtain

GENEVA, April 3. (Reuter): Against stubborn Soviet opposition, the United States to-day drove through the Freedom of Information Conference here a six-point resolution asserting the right of everyone to freedom of thought and expression, and proclaiming the rights and duties of those who gather and disseminate news.

The Soviet Union backed by Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine and Yugoslavia failed to get accepted nine amendments to the American draft, all insisting on action against "fascist propaganda and warmongers."

AMERICAN PROPOSITION

The six American points were:

(1) That every one shall have the right to freedom of thought and expression including freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas by any means and regardless of frontiers.

(2) That the right of reporters to have the widest possible access to the sources of information and to travel unhampered in pursuit of them should be guaranteed.

(3) That the exercise of these rights should be limited only by respect for the rights of others.

That Governments should support measures to improve the quality of information and to make a diversity of news accounts available.

(5) That it is the moral obligation of the press and other agencies of information to seek the truth and report the facts.

(6) That this obligation can be advanced through organisations and associations of journalists, and through individual journalists.

The resolution was passed by 27 votes to 5.

A 7th point stating that enforcement of these obligations is best done by the public who are served by the Press and other agencies of information will be debated on Monday.

AWARDS FOR JOURNALISTS.

The Chinese Delegation proposed that Governments through schools of journalism, should promote social and moral responsibility in the journalist profession

They should stress the undesirability of commercialism, sensationalism and racial or religious intolerance, while encouraging objectivity, accuracy and comprehensiveness.

The China Delegation also suggested annual awards for journalists for upholding high ideals and excellence in writing, especially in the field of international news.

The Conference decided that the acute shortage of newsprint in the greater part of the world was a basic hindrance to the free flow of news and opinion.

With the greatest degree of agreement so far achieved, one of the technical committees appealed to the economic and Social Council to devote urgent attention to increasing world supplies and arranging fairer distribution.

ALLOCATION OF NEWSPRINT.

The representative of UNESCO, the United Nations Cultural Organisation, produced tatistics to show the allocation of newsprint per head in 1947 in the following countries. Figures he gave included:—

UNITED STATES: 35.2 killogrammes; AUSTRALIA: 25.3; CANADA: 23.1 BRITAIN: 7.9; FRANCE: 6.6; in the SOVIET UNION: 1.4; INDIA and PAKISTAN: 0.1.

He explained that UNESCO was examining measures to spread newsprint more fairly through the world.

The organisation had proposed to the American press that as an urgent means of help, it should voluntarily forego 55,000,000 tons of its orders in Canada to be shared between France, Holland and China, three of the war-devastated countries most seriously in need of paper.

The United States delegate, Mr. Harry Martin, President of the United States newspaper guild, said his Government favoured the project and would do what it could to help.

Many of the 22 speakers at the debate agreed that the unfair distribution of newsprint could only be overcome by a general recovery in the balance of world trade.

DUTY OF PRESS.

The first woman to speak was Madame Marie Kotatkova (Czechoslovakia), who defended—in Russian—a Soviet proposal that the press should primarily devote itself to the unmasking of fascists and warmongers.

She asserted that 96 per cent of the papers published in the United States were controlled by monopolists those interests did not concide with those of the people.

The Polish delegate, General Wiktor Grosz, described as "a vulgar cynical incitement to war" an article in the New York "Herald Tribune" on March 25 stating that the present issue in the world had become "one of days perhaps hours."

AMRIT KAUR OPENS NUTRITION EXHIBITION

NEW DELHI April 2 (A.P.I.)—Opening a nutrition exhibition organised by the Health Department of the Local Administration this evening Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister of India, emphasised the need of hygienic preparation of diet for the improvement of national health.

She said that with the achievement of freedom, Indian public should realise the importance of medical science

She felt that school children should be given free midday milk as most of the parents were poor.

In conclusion she urged Indian women to be the "queens of the kitchens" and to feed their family as also thmeselves in a scientific manner and improve the general health of the country."

A large number of coloured posters and placards explaining the nutritive value of different food-stuffs and requirements of different classes of people were artistically displayed in the exhibition.

Four U.S. Marines Released

TSINGTAO, CHINA, April 2, (Reuter): Four Marines hell captive by Chinese communists since Christmas Day disclosed to-day that they were freed apparently because they were able to convince Red officers that they were not deliberately sent into communist territory to provoke an incident.

The release of the four Americans after "friendly and persistent" negotiations was announced Wednesday

The four survivors appeared in good shape at a press conference, the only outward signs of captivity being their beards and hard-worn uniforms.

Corporal William L. Pollard of Fort Worth, Texas, who acted as the spokesman for the quartet, said that all through their captivity Red officers tried to force the Marine to admit that they had been sent by 'high level officers" to create an incident that would permit the United States military forces to take the field against the communists.

RAZAKARS MURDER TWO CONGRESS WORKERS

WARANGAL: Messrs. B. Ramulu and B. Mahankali were stabbed to death by Razakars while they were coming from Warangal Central Jail after completion of their term of imprisonment states a Hyderabad Congress State Bulletin. This was a device to stop all State Congress propaganda by shutting the mouths of all released political prisoners either by shooting or stabbing them at the Jail gates themselves

When Razakars raided Domalapalli village on March 23, the people resisted the raid and in the ensuing clash, three Razakars were killed whose bodies were removed by the rest. In another raid on Mamidapalli, in Karimnagar district many Razakars received serious injuries and retreated when the people made a counter attack

The Police and Razakars raided Kistapuram in Atraf-e-Balda district but their raid was successfully resisted

The Police station of Mastabada in Karimnagar district was set fired by the people after the Police force in the Station were made to flee

No Politics For Communal Organisations

Dominion Parliament Passes Resolution

Nehru Assures Govt. Will Do Everything In Their Power To Achieve Objective

NEW DELHI, April 3 (API): The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, today accepted a resolution in the Indian Parliament declaring that no communal organisation should be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the 'bona fide' religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community. It recommends legislative and administrative steps to prevent such activities.

In accepting the resolution, Pandit Nehru made it clear that so far as the implementation of it was concerned, more especially in regard to the legislative aspect of it, it would have to be very carefully considered and it would ultimately have to come up before the House.

THE RESOLUTION

The resolution, which was moved by Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, with an amendment accepted by Pandit Nehru, reads:

"Whereas it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the growth of national unity and solidarity that communalism should be eliminated from Indian life, this Assembly is of opinion that no communal organisation which by its constitution or by the exercise of discretionary power vested in any of its officers or organs, admits to or excludes from its membership persons on grounds of religion, race and caste, or any of them, should be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the 'bona fide' religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community, and that all steps, legislative and administrative, necessary to prevent such activities should be taken".

CIVIL CONFLICT: ONLY ALTERNATIVE

In accepting the resolution, the Prime Minister, in a speech punctuated by cheers and cries of "hear, hear", said: "When the country is functioning independently today, there is no alternative except to folow the resoluteion. The only alternative would be civil conflict".

The Prime Minister hoped that "we shall rapidly have more and more democracy and more and more unity in this country" and added, "it is incumbent on us to raise up those people who are low down in the social, economic and other activities and give them every opportunity of growth and progress, educational and other. That has been a generally accepted policy in the country and it is the accepted policy of this Government".

The Government of India, said Pandit Nehru, would do everything in their power to achieve the objective which lay behind the resolution.

COMMUNIALISM MORE HARMFUL TO MINORITIES.

"We have talked a great deal about politics being allied with ethics That is something I hope we shall always stand for. During the last quarter of a century or more, Mahatma Gandhi taught us to place politics on an ethical level. How far we have succeeded it is for the world to judge and future generations to decide. It was something at least that we placed that great ideal before us and tried in our own weak and halting way to give effect to it.

"But the combination of politics and of religion in the narrowest sense of the word resulting in communal politics, there can be no doubt, is a most dangerous combination and must be put an end to. It is clear, as has been pointed out by the mover, that this combination is harmful to the country as a whole. It is harmful to the majority but probably it is most harmful to any minority that seeks some advantage from it.

"I think even the past history of India will show that but in any event, in an independent state, a minority which seeks to isolate itself does some injury to the cause of the country but most of all it injures its own interests because inevitably it puts a barrier between itself and the others, a barrier not on the religious plane but on the political plane, sometimes even to some extent on the economic plane, and it can never exercise the influence which it legitimately ought to aspire to exercise if it functions in that way"

LESS COMMUNALISM, THE BETTER.

The future Constitution of India was being hammered out by the Constituent Assembly and no doubt it would give shape to it in the course of the next two or three months and finalise it and any resolution that the House might pass was not going to alter that Constitution as it was finally adopted. "But afterall, the Constitution-making Body is more or less this body and if this House thinks in terms of this resolution, I have no doubt that the Constitution-making Body will also think in terms of this resolution. Further, from such evidence as we have got of the work of that Constitution-making Body, it has already gone a long way in terms of this resolution. It has put aside many of the dangerous features of our old constitution which led to communalism. Whether any other remaining features will remain or not I cannot obviously guarantee, but so far as I am concerned, I hope that the less we have of any form of communalism in our Constitution and in the practical working of our Government, the better.

GIVING LEAD TO THE COUNTRY.

"Further, the purpose of this resolution is also to give a lead to the country in this matter, so that the country may realise as clearly as possible that the only right way for us to function is to do away with communalism in its political aspect in every shape and form. That we accept.

"There are at the present moment still in the draft constitution that has been proposed, certain definite communal elements, if you like. For instance, I believe that there is a proposal that although there should be joint and common electorates, still there might be some reservation of seats for minorities, for the Scheduled Classes, on more or less, I take it, the population basis. What the final decision will be about that, I cannot say. I hope personally that the less reservation there is the better. That is so even more from the point of view of the group or the minority that might have that reservation, than from the point of any other group or the majority.

"I think the best way and the more basic and fundamental way is to advince them rapidly in the economic and educational spheres and then they will stand on their own feet. There is a great danger, whether you deal with an individual or group or community, in giving certain props.

"However, I can concede that in the present context of affairs in regard to these unfortunate countrymen of ours who have not had these opportunities in the past, special attempts should be made of course in the educational and economic field but even in the political field to see that they have a proper place till they find their own legs to stand upon without external aid".

WE MUST BE INDIANS FIRST AND LAST

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, moving the resolution on communal organisations said that unless India consolidated herself and progressed into a strong homogeneous State, she would be nowhere in the world and even the freedom that had been won would be transitory.

He traced the history of India to show how the British had been able to exploit for their own ends the Hindu-Muslim differences and caste differences among the Hindus themselves. This policy had resulted in the partition of Mother India. "With this history before us", he asked, "should we pursue the same policy or should we turn a new leaf and try a new way of bringing about unity amidst diversity?"

A greater cementing force than religion had to be found. Ideally, humanity must be their religion and service their worship. Before they attained that stage, the earlier stage was to have a Nation State on a secular basis, which was their object. Every Indian must be an Indian first and an Indian last (hear, hear). There were obstacles in the path but other countries, like U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. had been able to weld people of different races, and religions into One Nation and there was no reason why India should not succeed in achieving the same object.

To those Hindus who wanted a Hindu religious State, he would say that if they built up such a State they would be orphans in the world, because there was no other Hindu Nation in the world who would help her in times of dire necessity.

To the minorities he would point out that if they wanted to keep themselves as religious minorities, they would be defeating their own purpose.

In the name of all the prophets, saviours and seers of humanity and in the name of Mahatma Gandhi who shed his blood in the cause of humanity, the teeming millions of this country and of the solidarity of this country, he beseeched the House to pass the resolution (cheers.)

On behalf of Government the Prime Minister welcomed the resolution.

Seth Govind Das supported the resolution.

"BAN ORGANISATIONS PREACHING VIOLENCE"

Mr. Ishaq Seth moved two amendments which in effect sought to ban the activities of any organisation preaching violence and communal hatred.

EXEMPT SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr H. V. Kamath moved another amendment ti include social and educational activities of communal organisations to be permissible.

LET NEW CONSTITUTION BE FREE FROM COMMUNALISM

Dr. Syamaprasad Mukherji, Minister for Industry and Supply, associated himself with the resolution.

If they wanted to eradicate communalism he said, they should see that there was no trace of communalism whatsoever in the new Constitution. They could not justify reservation of seats on the ground of religion and it was entirely contrary to the principles of political life now enunciated.

BEWARE OF FIFTH COLUMNISTS

Concluding Dr. Mukherjee said that no one in the country, whether he was a Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian, so long as he was prepared to identify himself with the national interests, need be afraid of the Government but at the same time they should not encourage the growth of fifth columnists in the country who might masquerade under various names. They must realise that they were the masters of their own destiny. The future of the country and how it should be governed was now being decided and they were out to establish a Secular State But that did not mean that they were going to destroy the glorious heritage of this land. The vast majority would do nothing which woull go against the legitimate interests of the minority.

ABOLISH RESERVATION OF SEATS.

Giani Gurmukh Singh Mussafir said that the introduction of joint electorates in the new Constitution of India would go a long way in eradicating the evil of communalism but it would not be completely up-rooted unless reservation of seats was also abolished and the people adopted a common language and dress.

Mr. H. J. Khandekar said that even after passing the resolution the circumstances would demand that certain organisations, even though technically communal in character, be allowed to exist.

Mr. Mohd. Tahir said that everybody in India today was determined to make his contribution to make India a great country. He hoped that the people would try to imbibe the spirit of this resolution.

Mr. Tajmul Hassan stated that there was no equality, fraternity and non-communal spirit in any field in the country and he wanted these things to be remedied.

DON'T TAKE AWAY FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Panjabrao Deshmukh looking at the resolution from another aspect, pointed out that in the fundamental rights included in the draft constitution Freedom of association had been guaranteed to all persons. He was anxious that this right should not be taken away by the resolution. Of course, he was at one with mover that communalism should be abolished from the country. Acceptance of Mr. Kamath's amendment had really met his point of view to a great deal and he therefore welcomed the resolution.

Mr. Karimuddin criticised Mr. Ishaq Seth's amendment.

ANANTHASAYANAM'S REPLY.

Mr. Anantasayanam Ayyangar replying to the debate thanked the Government and the House for the cordial reception to his resolution. He cited the example of the Nehru Cabinet—consisting of representatives of all communities—as a model for the country to follow.

Mr. Ishaq Seth's amendments were lost when put to vote. Mr. H. V. Kamath's amendment was accepted.

The House passed the resolution with this amendment amidst acclaim and adjourned till Monday.

U. S. Move For Conscription

WASHINGTON, April 3 (Reuter).—The United States Senate Armed Services Committee has before it a proposals to adopt universal military training and to conscript men from 19 to 26 years of age for military service.

The proposal was formally put to Congress yesterday by the Secretary of Defence, Mr. James Forrestal, and General Eisenhower gave evidence before the Committee. The General told the Senators that the United States "cannot live as an isle of democracy in a surrounding sea of dictatorship" and said it was absolutely necessary for America to strengthen her armed forces for self defence.

He declared the day of push-button warfare had not yet arrived, and that new inventions could not yet do away with the need for manpower in war.

This was true General Eisenhower said, even though the United States has the atom bomb.

He said air power is of the greatest importance, but could not alone win a war. Air power might be used to destroy an enemy's industrial heart, but there must be men to seize and hold bases from which fighter planes could operate to protest long-range bombers.

General Eisenhower declared: "In any war now, the first 30 or 60 days may determine our ability to carry on. We won't win a war that quickly but the period is important. Besides that, the first 30 or 60 days are important for mobilisation. If men were better trained we could mobilize faster.

AHMEDABAD TEACHERS STRIKE: PRESS REPORT DENIED

There is no truth in the report published in an Ahmedabad newspaper of April, that the Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, had called Mr. Thakorebhai Thakore, President Ahmedabad Municipal Primary Teachers Association to Bombay for consultation, presumably in connection with the teachers' strike in Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES RULES

The Government of Bombay has published in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary of March 31 draft Rules 8 on the restrictions on borrowing by societies with limited liability other than the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank with a view to inviting objections and suggestions. The draft Rule will be taken into consideration on or after April 15, 1948.

Outsiders Romp Home At Today's Races

Banatwalla Gets A Rich Double

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

SATURDAY, April 3.

Bookies reaped a rich harvest today at Mahaluxmi when six outsiders scored in the card of eight events.

JOCKEY ERMER'S SUCCESS.

Jockey Ermer who had recently arrived from Calcutta rode a dashing finish on Chetak who scored in the day's chief event, the Delta Plate by very narrow margin from Aziz. The winner who was making his first appearance here raced without any success this season at Calcutta nor did he possess any home form. He was however confidently backed by his connections and the wagering in the stalls was made a pointer and hence he returned the small dividend, Rs. 37 for win in the large field of seventeen.

Trainer Macquade pulled a rich double for Mr. J. D. Bantwalla through Star in a Million and Flying Arrow in their respective events.

Neglected Peggotty scored a facile win over Miss Primrose, who, Kheem Singh astride was backed as if defeat was out of question.

Purtu Singh made a pillar-to-post race in the Vikhroli Plate on the feather-weighted Rolls Royce and came a cropper soon after passing the winning post but had a lucky escape.

In the Mahableshwar Plate after allowing Amir Elahi and Once Again to crack the pace till the two, the popular Royal Flower forged forward and convincingly held the late finishing Chocolate Baby. The winner completed the hat-trick in the course of a fortnight and filly who is in irresistable form may yet win if saddled on the concluding day.

Twenty-six tickets were cashed on the treble pool event. Each ticket returned Rs. 5,569.

The following are the results:-

THE BELFRY PLATE—(Div. II)—6 Furs.

Mr. M. C. Raja Sekhar's PEGGOTTY 8-12 Damodar 1
Mrs. Jal J. Gazdar's MISS PRIMROSE 8-12 Kheemsingh 2
Major A. Svamvur's BELLA 8-12 Percival 3
Mr. W. W. Walker's MA CHERIE 8-12 Uttamsingh 4

Not Run: Princess Irene and Moon Dust.

Won by: 1-1/4 lengths, 2-1/4 lengths, 1-1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 18 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 104 for win; Rs. 19, 13 and 19 for places.

THE BELFRY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS OF HINDUSTAN 8-12 Purtusingh 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's TRUNK CALL 8-12 S Chavan 2
Mrs. A. L. Talib's ON AND ON 8-12 Kheemsingh 3
Mr. H. R. Somekh's VAGABOND QUEEN 8-12 Damodar 4

Ali ran.

Won by 1-1/4l. 2-1/4l. 1-1/2l. 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 18 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 122. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 12 and Rs. 11

THE VIKHROLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. B. R. Gupta's ROLLS ROYCE 7-4 Purtusingh 1
Mr. B. A. Inglet's BLUE LOTUS 8-5 Cunningham 2
Mr. Dawoodbhai Esoufally's MR. O. K. 9-1 Kheemsingh 3
Messrs A. G. Rangilla and M. H Alimahomed's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 8-7 Damodar 4

Not run: Queen's Cup

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths; 2 lengths; 1 length.

Time: 1 minute 57 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 118. Places Rs. 30. Rs. 27 and Rs. 15

THE OWEN ROE PLATE. Division II Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs. J. D. Banatwalla and R. K. Khona's STAR IN A MILLION 8-3 Medhe 1
Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla's MY CHANCE 8-5 Purshottam 2
Messrs. Prem Nath and Gokhalchand's KICKSHAW 8-7 Gangaram 3
Mr. N. G. Peermahomed's BASHIR 8-12 Ganesh 4

Not run: Maha Nanda and Rolls Royce.

Won by: 3 1/2 lengths; 2 1/2 lengths; Short head.

Time: 1 minute 32 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 108. Places Rs. 25. Rs. 13 and Rs. 16

THE OWEN ROE PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Shrimant Y. P. Ghatge and Prince Jaysinh's COEUR D'OR 8-8 Aurobinda 1
Mr. S. Ejel's BOLD BANDIT 8-8 S Chavan 2
Mr. H. Fazalbhoy's IJJAT 7-12 Mullsingh 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's PLUCKY PRINCESS 7-8 Purtusingh 4

Not run: Mr. O. K. and Reliability.

Won by: Head; 1 1/2 lengths; 4 length.

Time: 1 minute 31 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 74. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12

THE DELTA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. M. P. Jain's CHETAK 8-0 Ermer 1
Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's AZIZ 8-2 Kheemsingh 2
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's TRUMAN 8-1 Damodar 3
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's IRISH RIGHT 8-3 Medhe 4

Not run: Snehprabha.

Won by: Short head; 3 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 27 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 37. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 22 and Rs. 40

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile

Mr. R. P. Ebrahim's ROYAL FLOWER 8-2 Mullsingh 1
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's CHOCOLATE BABY 9-0 S Chavan .. 2
Mr. T. G. Essaji's AMIR ELAHI 7-9 Rajoo 3
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's ONCE AGAIN 8-4 A. Ahmed 4

Not run: Take On, Nirvana, Pom Pom II and Black Page.

Won by: 2 1/2 lengths; 2 1/4 lengths; 3/4 length.

Time: 1 minute 42 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 18. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. J. D. Banatwalla and D. N. Khambata's FLYING ARROW 8-12 Jagdish 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's PRINCESS PADMA 8-13 Purtusingh 2
Rao Saheb D. K. Parker's BELLE STAR 7-4 Sheikh 3
Mr. Ahmed Abbas' HIKMET 8-1 Cunningham 4

Not run: Pride d'Antibes, Mandil, Padshah Begum, Super Charge, Dashera, Fantasy and Sherdil.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 127. Places Rs. 41, Rs. 36 and Rs. 84.

Hyderabad Tennis

HYDERABAD (Deccan), April 2 (API).—Farkunda Ali Khan claimed a fine double in the Mehdi Jung tennis tournament that concluded this evening. He claimed the Singles title beating Asaf Ali in three straight sets and then in partnership with Ghaus Mohammad won the men's doubles.

Following are the scores:

Men's Singles: Farkunda Ali Khan beat Asaf Ali 6|3, 6|4 and 6|2.

Men's Doubles: Farkunda Ali Khan and Ghaus Mohammad beat Asaf Ali and Narasimham 6|3 7|5 and 7|5.

INDIAN DAVIS CUP TEAM PLAYERS HONOURED

LONDON, April 3, (Reuter): The members of the Indian Davis cup team, who arrived in England on Thursday, have been elected Honorary Members of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club—the premier club of Great Britain—on the motion of Mr. J. Chinna Durai, Foreign Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association. At the Club they will have facilities for practising for their first round Davis Cup match against Great Britain at Harrogate on April 9 and for Wimbledon.

The Indian players—Sumant Misra, S. L. R. Sawhney, Dilip Bose, Narendra Nath and G. Madan—will take part in the Paddington (London) Tournament beginning on Monday. With Mr. T. S. Kakko, non-playing Captain and manager, they will leave on April 11 for Harrogate, where they will finish their preparation for the match with Great Britain.

Joe Louis Sued For 500.000 Dol. Damages

Alleged To Have Aiienated Affections Of A Baptist's Wife

CHICAGO, APRIL 2 (UPA).—JOE LOUIS, WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMPION, WAS SUED TODAY FOR $500,000 DAMAGES FOR ALLEGEDLY ALIENATING THE AFFECTIONS OF A NEGRO MINISTER'S WIFE.

The suit was filed in the Superior Court here by the attorneys for the Reverend Matthew Faulkner, a Baptist preacher of Atlanta, Georgia. It charged that Louis, last November, December and January "willfully destroyed and alienated from the plaintiff the affections of his wife Mattie Faulkner."

Mrs. Faulkner, 26, is a professional model. She uses the name Caroll Drake Faulkner.

The suit described the wife as a "beautiful woman." It said Louis "through an agent and representative furnished Mrs. Faulkner with 15,000 dollars and other gifts, making a total of approximately 35,000 dollars. The suit charged an "illicit affair carried on while Faulkner was in the army serving as a captain in the Chaplain's Corp."

The suit said the Faulkners were "sincerely in love and happy together until interference by Louis." It said the Faulkners were married in September, 1941, and have "two fine children" who are "devoted" to Faulkner.

According to Sol Freidman, Faulkner's attorneys, the couple separated last December when Mrs. Faulkner left their Park Avenue apartment in New York.

Faulkner had filed a separate suit in New York but then had it dismissed.

He is now living with his family in Atlanta. The children are living with their mother in New York.

Faulkner's suit said he was supporting his wife and children "to the best of his ability" but charged that "he had been deprived of comfort and companionship because of Louis' acts."

ENGLAND-SCOTLAND INTERNATIONAL

34-Year Old Carter May Play Again

LONDON, April 3 (Reuter)—For the international soccer match at Hampden Park on April 10, both England and Scotland make changes—Scotland making seven and England two. Three players—Pearson (Manchester United), Black (Southampton) and Combe (Hibernians)—will be playing in their first full international. England's two changes are surprise selections. Cockburn (Manchester United) plays left-half with Waight (Wolverhampton) crossing over to the right, and Pearson displaces Mannion (Middlesborough) at inside left. It was generally anticipated that Johnston, the Blackpool captain and right-half would complete the club triangle with Matthews and Mortensen.

Centre-forward Tommy Lawton, remains England's leader, despite the fact that many people considered he had lost his chance through being in third division football, and with Mortensen and Pearson, both of whom scored "hattricks" in the cup semi-finals, the England attack looks powerful.

Of special interest is the choice of Horatio Carter as travelling reserve Carter recently joined Hull City, also a third division club.

While Derby County was being beaten by four goals to zero by Liverpool in their recent league match, Horatio Carter, Derby County and England inside forward, signed as a player for Hull City. Acknowledged as one of the best scheming inside forwards in the county, Carter was seeking a transfer to a club with prospects of a managerial position later on in life. At Hull City he will have the opportunity of understudying Major Frank Buckley, one of England's foremost managers.

EVEN AT 34!

Carter, now 34 years of age, joined Sunderland in 1931 and captained them when they won the Cup in 1937. Notts county were interested in signing Carter to play inside to Tommy Lawton while Nottingham Forest had hinted that they could probably come to arrangements with regard to Carter's future. Hull, however, and Carter made the obvious choice.

Although Hull have not been doing so well after being in the fight for promotion for most of the season, it was Major Buckley's idea to lose no time in building a promotion team for next season around Carter.

Carter has represented England in six full internationals and one victory international. He was a schoolboy international in 1927.

His selection as reserve for the match with Scotland proves that even at the age when most footballers have retired, Carter is still considered good enough to represent his country.

The surprise choice in the Scottish side is the inclusion of the Southampton goal-keeper Ian Black. He displaces Miller (Celtic) Black, who is 23, started his fotball career with an Aberdeen juvenile club and up to a few months ago was Aberdeen's reserve goal-keepper. He transferred to Southampton last December for a fee of about £1,000. He is the first Southampton player to be capped for nearly 20 years.

The other new Scottish cap, Combe, is considered to be one of the hardest working inside forwards in Scotland.

ST. XAVIER'S HOLD TATAS TO DRAW

Khalsa Trounce Spencers

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST S.C. 5
MUSLIM S.C. KAMPTEE 0

TATAS 1
ST. XAVIER'S 1

and

KHALSA CLUB DELHI 6
SPENCERS S.C. MADRAS 0

The St. Xavier's side had the distinction of holding the formidable Tata side to a draw this evening in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Although the actual goal by centre-forward A. D. Vaz, was somewhat fortunate, the Xaverites fully deserved a draw for at least on one clear occasion their forwards spread-eagled the entire defence and but scored a goal. The equaliser was largely due to Pinto's inability to stop a weak shot.

The Tatas commenced in storming fashion and in less than 10 minutes from the start Gentle put his side in the lead by converting a short-corner. In spite of the territorial advantage which they enjoyed subsequently the Tatas were unable to score again and were forced to concede the equaliser extra time failed to produce the winner and the replay has been fixed for Sunday.

The teams:

TATAS:—Leo Pinto; H. Carvalho and R. S. Gentle; D. Fernandes, G. Perreira and T. Pinto; F. Coutinho, J. D'Mello, L. D'Souza, B. Menezes and L. Fernandes.

ST. XAVIER'S:—A. Lobo; O. Ferreira and E. Moses; T. Lefeborn, L. D'Silva and J. D'Souza; L. D'Costa, G. Williams, A. D. Vaz, K. Lefeborn and M. D'Sa.

The remaining two matches proved to be virtual walk-overs for the Bombay Port Trust and the Khalsa sides. The former scored five times against the Muslim Club from Kamptee and the latter scored on six occasions against the Spencer's S.C. from Madras. While both the sides did not have even a goal scored against them. The opposition that they received being far too weak to maintain any interest in the matches. The Delhi side in particular had things all to their own liking and could certainly have reached at least double figures had they taken their opposition seriously.

P. Correa, H. Abraham, D. Abraham and T. Fernandes (2) were the scorers for the Bombay Port Trust while Purshottam, Jagdish Singh, Sohanlal (2) and Gurdass (2) netted for the Khalsa Club from Delhi.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES:—At 3-10 p.m. St. Xavier's vs. Tatas (Replay); at 4-20 p.m. Lucky Stars, Belgaum vs. Khalsa Club, Delhi; 5-30 p.m. "Times" S.C. vs. Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

TREMENDOUS WEAPON AGAINST DISEASE

Streptomycin To Supplement Penicillin

By J. D. Ratcliff

THERE is a new drug on the horizon which will make medical history. Its name is streptomycin. It already has a brief but glowing record of lifesaying. Picking up where sulfa and penivillin leave off, it does jobs neither of those drugs can do.

At present it looks like a great bludgeon of a weapon against an incredible array of diseases: typhoid and undulant fevers, cholera, surgical infections, and possibly tuberculosis.

Penicillin was discovered by accident. Streptomycin was discovered by design. Dr. Selman A. Waksman of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers University set out to find a drug which would do jobs not done by sulfa or penicillin. Waksman is a microbiologist, and his hunting ground was the soil.

In the last century research men suspected the soil— particularly that of cemeteries — of being the source of epidemics. But tests showed that there were no disease bacteria in it: they had been destroyed by soil microbes. Since then, a few researchers had tried to isolate these good microbes that kill disease bacteria. One of Waksman's former students, Dr. Rene J. Dubos of the Rockfeller Institute for Medical Research, had discovered a soil microbe which would kill the bacteria that cause pneumonia and streptococcus infections, and from it extracted the drug tyrothricin.

This set a group of research men at Oxford to studying another soil microbe — an almost forgotten green mold. Their work led to the discovery of penicillin's lifesaving ability.

Waksman began to explore the soil for a weapon against bacteria which produce such intestinal ailments as typhoid fever, dysentery and cholera. Bacteria of this family often invade the urinary tract of older people, resulting in vast misery.

Finding the beneficent microbe which would stop this destruction of human life posed staggering problems. The amount of soil a man could hold on his thumbnail might contain as many as 8,000,000 microbes! How to find the wanted one?

Waksman plowed ahead, devising techniques to simplify the job. He would mix soil with water, then streak this mud across a glass plate holding a thriving colony of disease microbes. Then he would look for clear areas on the plate where disease microbes had been destroyed. When he found them he would try to sort out the soil microbe responsible for the killing. Even after he found it, he had to extract the chemical juice that held killing powers. And often as not the juices he obtained were also lethal to living creatures. some could kill a man in a few seconds. The task was discouraging and looked hopelessly unrewarding.

Then one day in the fall of 1943 things broke wide open. Waksman and a young assistant, Dr. Albert Schatz, found specimens of a soil microbe called Actinomyces griseus. This griseus looked like a brilliant performer right from the start. It attacked and killed scores of disease bacteria, including those which caused tularemia and typhoid fever. Its chemical killing stuff was extracted and named streptomycin

EFFECT ON BACTERIA

Waksman had neither the training nor facilities for the endless testing required of a new drug, so he went to the Merck & Company laboratories in Rahway, N. J., where several of his former students worked. The first thing to determine was whether streptomycin was too toxic to be tolerated by living creatures. It passed this test with flying colours Mice could stand enormous quantities of it with no ill effects Merck research directors — Drs. Randolph, Major, Hans Molitor and James Carlisle —promptly assigned 50 research men to study the new drug.

These men tested streptomycin's effect on the bacteria that inhabit the human intestine. A burst appendix lets these bacteria loose in the abdomen to cause flaming infection and death. They slip into the urinary tract to set up persistent infection against, which there has been no wholly satisfactory drug.

In the laboratory streptomycin worked brilliantly against this fulminating death. Then it got its chance in the hospital. In Toronto, 66 soldiers who were suffering from urinary tract infections were given streptomycin. Within 24 hours all the harmful bacteria had disappeared from their urine.

Since this drug was so effective— in test tubes and in animals—against most of the bacteria found in human intestines mightn't it be a top weapon against typhoid fever? This question was asked by three Philadelphians: Drs. Hobart A. Reimann, William F. Elias and Alison H. Price. They tried it on a man who had been miserably ill with typhoid for three weeks. Small doses of the drug were administered by hypodermic every three hours, and prompt recovery followed. Treatment of subsequent patients had the same result.

Other Philadelphia physicians wondered if the drug would work against microbes that cause 20,000 cases of food poisoning a year in this country. They had a case at hand—a nurse who had been sick with a Salmonella inefction and had become a carrier. They gave her the drug by mouth: unlike penicillin, streptomycin is highly resistant to acid stomach juices. Within four days the drug had completely eradicated the microbes.

Further reports indicate that streptomycin is fulfilling its initial promise. For example, at the Mayo Clinic laboratory 60 mice were infected with tularemia, or rabbit fever. Half of them were set aside to die, and were dead within 96 hours; the other half got streptomycin, and recovered.

CURING EFFECT

Physicians in half a dozen cities heard this hopeful news, and streptomycin got its chance with human tularemia sufferers. It cured the disease in as little as 12 hours. Patients who otherwise would have been sick for months were up and about in a few days.

Early results with undulant fever, a disease spread by unpasteurized milk, have been similarly encouraging. The animal-world equivalent of undulant fever is Bang's disease. To eradicate it in dairy herds, the Department of Agriculture has had to slaughter the infected animals. About 150,000 cows are killed each year, costing farmers dol. 30,000,000. Present evidence indicates that streptomycin will end this. And it should be similarly valuable against other animal diseases including a common intestinal ailment which destroys 3,000,000 pigs a year and "shipping fever", which annually kills 150:000 beef cattle.

Any writer is reluctant to suggest that a new drug may be effective against tuberculosis Scores of such drugs that looked promising have come along — and all have failed. Yet the work of streptomycin in the tuberculosis field must be mentioned.

Waksman and the Merck researchers, in examining streptomycin's performance against the tubercle bacillus in the test tube, noted that the bacillus was exquisitely sensitive to the drug Samples of streptomycin were sent to Drs. W. H. Feldman and H. C. Hinshaw of the Mayo Foundation These researchers inoculated 12 guinea pigs with tuberculosis, which always kills these animals Eight got no further treatment; four got streptomycin After 54 days the eight that acted as controls had widespread and progressive tuberculosis: in those that got streptomycin the disease was either arrested or nonexistent.

The fact that streptomycin seems to be a cure for tuberculosis in animals does not necessarily mean that it will cure human beings. A year or more may elapse before sufficient quantities of the drug are available for full trials. For anyone to abandon the usual treatment meanwhile would be foily.

ALTERNATIVE TO PENICILLIN

Theoretically, streptomycin should be effective against whooping cough. And it should be a godsend in stamping out epidemics of dysentery.

Streptomycin is an excellent supplement for penicillin. Since penicillin is an acid and streptomycin a base, the two may perhaps be combined to make a salt—penicillin streptomycinate. Such a pill would be a tremendous weapon against disease, penicillin working against one set of microbes, streptomycin against another.

From all available evidence, streptomycin appears to have an almost fantastic range of usefulness. At a similarly early stage of development penicillin was similarly promising and fulfilled that promise. An indication of the widespread faith in streptomycin is the fact that Merck and Company is building a dollar 3,000,000 plant to produce the drug, and 20-odd other chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturers are also preparing to manufacture it.

In some respects, production of the new drug poses the same problems posed by penicillin. The microbes are grown in big tanks or in glass bottles, where they feed on a shallow layer of nutrient broth. As they grow, they drop their drug, streptomycin, into the liquid. It is then extracted by laborious chemical processes.

It will be at least a year before the drug can be generally available. And since the microbe secrets the drug in such miserly amounts, it is almost sure to be expensive.

They Can Change Your Face In Berlin!

By Judy Barden

Post-war Germany has produced some peculiar ways of earning a living. Berlin, for example, has so-called archieves for private history, studios for face alterations and academies for life guidance.

One of the archieves for private history is run by a former detective, who specializes on what he calls requested biographies.

The requests come from politicians, people with enemies and, though he puts it more politely, people envious of their neighbours. These people supply the names and addresses as many details as they can about the lives of their adversaries. The detective then goes to work hunting up a "dark spot" in such lives. "We have branch offices all over Germany, and most of our employees are former detectives," he remarks proudly.

Most people in Germany today have a past. One may have donated a rowboat to the Hitler youth movement. Another may have flirted with a Kreisleiter's daughter. And so this man is able to go around opening the eyes of the public to a colleague they trusted. For this moral task he charges 10,000 marks for one biography-unless the victim is able to offer him more than 10,000 marks to keep his biography off the market.

Then there's the proprietor of a studio for face alterations. He, calls himself, modestly, a cosmetician. In his way he is. But instead of lipsticks he uses knives, and instead of powder he uses evil-looking pastes.

His services are more expensive than those offered by the average beauty shop, and his aim isn't to make you beautiful, but simply to change you. He has a book full of faces, and all you have to do is pick out a face you like. Then he does the rest, for a simple fee of 10,000 marks and up. He guarantees that all wounds heal within three weeks. Most of his customers, he says, come from the country, and all are in a great hurry to be "reborn." "There is nothing illegal in my job," he says. "Customers always wish their faces changed for private reasons. I know of nothing wrong in that. If they wish to look like Greta Garbo or Clark Gable, for the prescribed fee I am willing to perform the operation".

But the academies for life guidance are the pay-off. One of these is nothing but the private home of a fortune teller, who charges the highest prices—you can't so much as enter her presence unless you're laden down with money, food silk stockings or cigarettes—and who calls herself a psychiatrist. As with all fortune tellers, though you swear you won't reveal a thing, you, tell your story first, and then she tells your future. Enthusiastic customers say she has foreseen every crisis in advance. For example she predicted that the London conference was going to be a failure. Who didn't?

EXCLUSIVE SANCTUARIES FOR THE AGED

(Continued From Page 3)

dainty dining-tables, as in hotels. The staff wear white smocks, not uniform.

Hot and cold water, decent sanitary conditions, laundry, and other services comfort. Atkinson says: "We even add to personal hygiene and retain the names of these once private houses to remove any possible stigma attached to institutions. This is the Ministry of Health's intention, too".

As a psychologist he is also aware that old people cling tenaciously to privacy. "The older they grow the more jealously they guard their independence," he points out.

They take part in local activities if they wish, they can entertain visitors too. "In fact" says Atkinson, "they are treated like paying guests Most old people dodge any semblance of charity like the plague. And to respect their pride and independence we let them attend to their own financial affairs. Each week they pay us the sum agreed upon initially, just as if they were residing in any private hotel."

For "Darby And Joan"

Those qualifying for accommodation in a Fellowship House must come within the income groups of 35 shillings to 63 shillings weekly. And each person must pay a minimum of 20s. a week (According to the Government's White Paper the minimum charge will be 21s. in state hostels.)

Atkinson waxes enthusiastic when he refers to Clock House. And justifiably so. Equipped with a miniature hospital, it will be perhaps the most up-to-date hostel of its kind in Britain. Visitor's rooms where relatives and friends may spend a few nights, a doctor's room, wireless in each bedroom, and a concert and television hall are a few of the planned amenities.

Dotted about the 26 acres of pleasant grounds will be summer houses and winter gardens. Hairdressers and chiropodists will attend, as in all Fellowship Houses.

Dream houses for Darby and Joan are embodied in the National Assistance Bill. Atkinson has actully been providing them for eleven years now.

Romance Sometimes Takes Root

Typical of these "sanctuaries" is Dartnell Park House, West Byfleet. Set amid a profusion of lawns, shrubs and trees, this warm red-brick building was once the home of a wealthy brewer.

Everything here is planned for comfort. The rheumatic, for example, need fear no pain-wracked climbs up flights of stairs. They are accommodated in bright, colourful ground-floor rooms.

In Dartnell Park House and other fellowship homes they find non-skid floors, comfortable chairs and abundant warmth. Handrails in the bathrooms prevent falling—in fact everything that the Health Minister advocates.

"In this environment," says Atkinson, "even romance sometimes takes root". But because he felt that would be an interference with their privacy, he would not tell me the names of the octogenarian couple who, having met in one of the Fellowship Homes, have recently begun their new married life there.

"Is it true that it cost £100 to have your family tree looked up?"

"Well, not exactly I paid £5 to have it looked up and £95 to have it hushed up."

*

"Why so offhanded with him? Does he owe you something?"

"No, but he wants to."

*

"Ah bet yuh was relieved when yuh found it wasn't a spook tollerin' yuh last night," said Sam

"Ah was so relieved," replied Rastus, "that ah slowed down to a gallop."

*

Said the prospective buyer: "He's a good-looking horse Is he a good jumper?"

"Sir!" replied the dealer, "if you want to keep him in a field you'll have to put a lid on it."

World's Biggest Eye Begins Peering At Heavens

The world's largest telescope with a diameter of 200 inches, twice that o any previously used, has been mounted at the Mount Palomar observatory near the Pacific Ocean in California for unravelling the mysteries of the universese.

Astronomers hope that they can through this giant telescope penetrate the heavens to a depth of million light years. The 500-ton instrument took 12 years of grinding and polishing to complete.

The world's biggest eye has begun to peer at the heavens, which astronomers hope to penetrate to a depth of one million light years—a light year is the distance light covers in one year at a speed of 186,000 miles per second. In the observatory on 5,500-foot Mout Palomar. 30 miles from the Pacific Ocean near San Diego, California, the famous telescope with a diameter of 200 inches, twice that of any previously used, has been mounted with satisfactory results registered in the first tests.

One light year figures roughly at 5,880,000 million miles. Thus, what the giant lens—mirror is hoped to picture on a photographic plate will be about 5,880.000,000,000,000,000 miles distant in as yet un-seen and unexplored regions of space. Stars and their clusters and nebulae will appear as they existed one million years ago.

Took 12 Years To Complete

To achieve the penetrating power and the infinitesimal accuracy required, it took what the observatory's chairman, Dr. Max Mason, called "man s most daring optical job." Never before has such a huge chunk of glass been polished to equal accuracy. To the specialists of the California Institute of Technology at Pasadena, who worked on the 14.5 ton disc of glass, the 12 years of grinding and polishing were not only painstaking, but often nerve-wracking.

After the lens was cast into shape near New York City and transported carefully across the continent, the grinding began on April 22, 1946. Ever since that day, with the exception of war years, Nobel Prize winner Dr. John A. Anderson, one of the outstanding American astronomers, supervised the finishing job requiring some 180.000 man-hours.

Weighs 500 Tons

Thirty-one tons of various fine polishing materials were used to remove a total of 5 1/4 tons of glass. In the most delicate end stages, not more than a third of an ounce of glass was taken off the giant lens in a week. This maticulous job shaps the exact concave (parabolic) curvature that makes it possible to concentrate the heaven's dim light onto a photographic plate.

Celestial reflections are thrown by the telescope's mirror into a 60-foot tube at the end of which the camera is located. The lens is but a part of the telescope structure, which is as big in overall size as it is accurate in performance. The 500-ton instrument, six stories high, moves on an oil film which, by means of pumps, is kept an accurate 0.003 inches thick to assure exact movements under finger-tip pressure. The lens itself is accurate to within two-millionth of an inch. Everyone of the telescope's structural parts is accurate to one-thousandth of an inch.

The polishing was finished on October 4, 1947. After receiving its reflective backing in an aluminum bath, the lens was transported carefully by trucks under escort the 130 miles from Pasadena to the wind-swept Palomar summit. There, in utter seclusion from earthly life, the best astronomical minds in America are now venturing farther out into space than ever before to extend man's knowledge of the universe.—USIS.

NEW LIGHT ON COSMIC RADIATION

By Thomas R. Henry

Discovery of two "new" elementary particles of matter in the cosmic radiation bombarding the earth from outer space has just been reported from the British University of Manchester.

One, it is calculated, has a mass between 750 and 1,000 times that of the electron, the unit of negative electricity which is the lightest particle in the universe. The other measurements show, weighs at least as much as 1,000 electrons, but not as much as 2000. Thus it cannot be a proton, or particle of positive electricity found in the nuclei of atoms, which has almost exactly 2,000 times the electron's mass.

Rare Components

Existence of these two particles, previously unsuspected, is indicated by some remarkable photographs of cosmic particles passing through a cloud chamber of the type used by physicists in experiments with elementary particles, which were obtained by Dr. G. D. Rochester of the university staff. In such an apparatus not only can tracks of such particles through a fine mist be detected but evidence is obtained of collisions with other particles and of disintegrations. The photographs indicate, Dr. Rochester reports in nature, organ of the British Association for the advancement of science, that these new particles are rare components of the secondary radiation produced when cosmic rays collide with atoms in the earth's atmosphere. Each apparently has an existence of something less than 1/500.000.000th of a second before breaking up into two smaller particles of approximately equal weight. Such a disintegration produces a photograph which looks like a two-pronged fork.

The lighter of the two new bodies carries no electrical charge—neither positive nor negative — study of the photographs indicates, but it breaks up into smaller units both of which are charged. The heavier carries an electrical charge and one of the two units into which it disintegrates is charged and the other uncharged.

Towards Better Understanding

The findings if they are confirmed, may be of extreme importance in leading to a better understanding of the atomic nucleus in which is bound up all the nuclear energy. They may be related to the meson, also an extremely short-lived elementary unit, which is now known to be one of the secondary radiation products when cosmic rays strike atmospheric atoms, and which also breaks in two almost immediately. It has been said that the physics of the meson will constitute a large part of the physics of the atomic age.

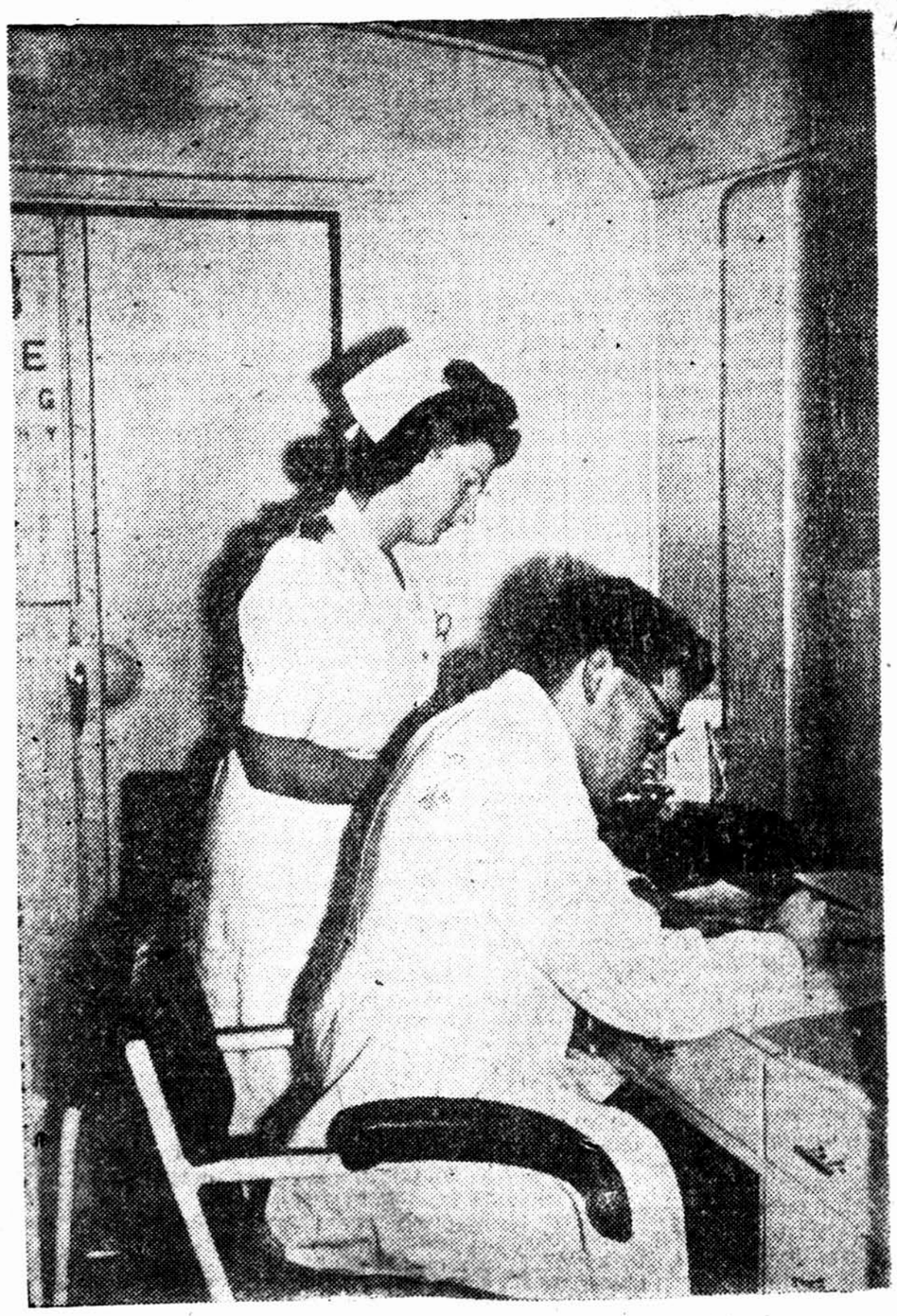
The particles described by Dr. Rochester, however, cannot be mesons. One type of meson weighs about 200 times as much as an electron and another kind, quite recently discovered, has a mass of about 400 electrons.

The rarity of the new particles is indicated by the fact that only two of the two-tined fork figures was obtained in 5,000 photographs taken over a period of 1,500 hours.

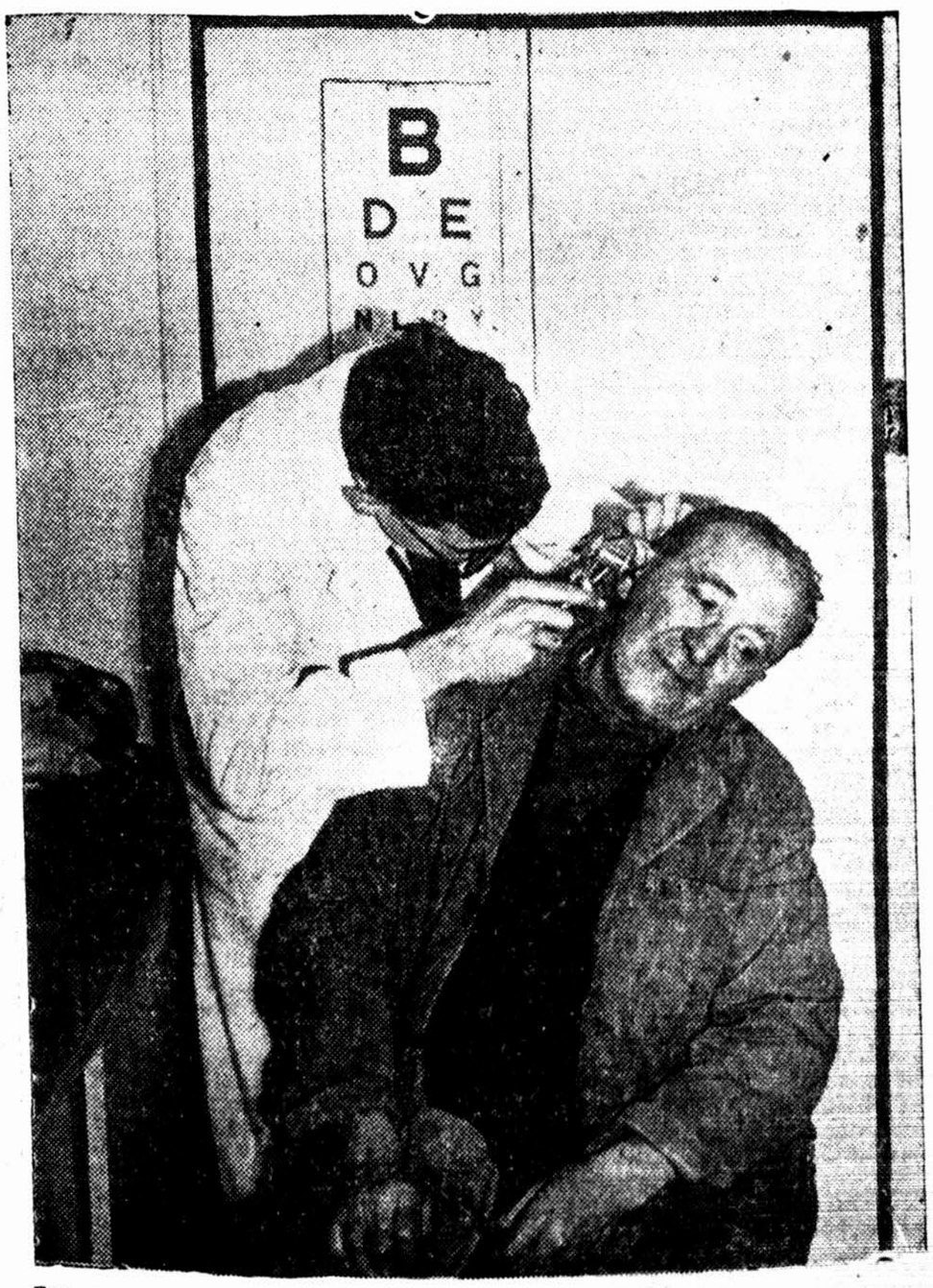
The work was carried out under the supervision of Dr. P. M. S. Blackett, one of the world's foremost authorities in nuclear physics.

Hospital On Wheels

Story & Photos on page 28



Sister B Ptell has record cards for Dr. John Ingram to sign: his desk is built in to the dressing station's design. There are three fulltime doctors in the Industrial Health Service; staff of the dressing station is one doctor and two nurses.



Ear examination. The mobile unit, coming to the door of the factory overcomes worker's disinclination to "waste time" by going to his own doctor. Minor ailments can be dealt with before they become more serious.

Books Of Fact Popular In U.S.

NO greater indication can be given of the great interest of the American people in world affairs today than the wide popularity and use of books of facts which give data on every conceivable subject. In the United States fact-finders turn to two comprehensive books of facts for information, the WORLD ALMANAC and INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC.

Handy to use, low in cost, and with a wealth of pertinent information easily found through detailed indexes they have been of great help to millions in obtaining a factual picture of past and present world happenings.

Throughout the history of the United States the people have been interested in "getting the facts". The first book of facts or almanac was published in the United States in 1687. The most famous, however was POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK. first pubished by Benjamin Franklin in 1733 and continued in annual editions for the next quarter of a century.

The WORLD ALMANAC is the oldest book of facts now being published in the United States. The 1948 volume, published by the newspaper NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM, is typical of 63 previous annual editions.

Its 912 pages of small print include textual and statistical material in the economic, social, industrial, political, financial, religious and educational fields. Information about the arts, theatre, and sport worlds also are well presented.

Memorable dates in world history from 4004 B.C. are brought up-to-date by a chronology of outstanding events of 1947. Organizations, famous people, population and geographical data, sketches of all countries from Afghanistan through Yugoslavia, and an outline and history of the United Nations are only a few of the other facts presented

INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC

In 1947, a new reference book, INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC, immediately became a best seller among American non-fiction and duplicated its popularity in the recent second edition for 1948. It is an outgrowth of the weekly radio programme Information Please, for nine years one of the most popular quiz shows on the air. The alamanac is edited by John Kieran, one of the regular participants on the programme, but it is the product of many individuals and organizations such as the newspaper, the New York HERALD TRIBUNE.

While its 1,500,000 words and figures on countless subjects include much of the same type of material as in the WORLD ALMANAC, the INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC features an annual "Review of the Year". Outstanding authorities contribute articles on such subjects as Government, sports, atomic energy, pnysical sciences literature, music, theatre, radio, motion pictures, the dance, and art. An outline of outstanding news of the year also is given.

Because of the interest in the forthcoming presidential election, a new section—"The Political Guide"—has been added in 1948. Prepared by leading American writers, it outlines the political history of the United States, with particular attention to the period since 1900. To make the record complete, short biographies of a dozen of the probable candidates for President are included. The purpose is "not to induce voting for any particular party or candidate but merely to present the record and let the reader decide".

Objectivity is the key of both the WORLD ALMANAC and the INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC. Their aim is to present the facts; it is up to free and well-informed people to draw their own conclusions from those facts.

THE "WORLD ALMANAC" AND "INFORMATION PLEASE ALMANAC" ARE THE TWO COMPREHENSIVE BOOKS OF FACTS WHICH ASSIST THE AMERICAN PEOPLE IN OBTAINING A FACTUAL PICTURE OF PAST AND PRESENT WORLD HAPPENINGS. WITH DATA ON EVERY CONCEIVABLE SUBJECT, EASILY FOUND THROUGH DETAILED INDEXES, THESE BOOKS ARE VERY POPULAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS

By J. C. Kumarappa, pp. 46, As. 12. In this pamphlet published on hand made paper under the auspices of the All-India Village Industries Association (Maganwadi, Wardha, C.P.) are collected together, articles on the subject, that appeared in Gram Udyog Patrika and 'Harijan' and are intended to show how real progress of mankind can be conditioned by the proper use of science. The author urges that instead of spending huge sums on atomic research, our Government should utilise science for research, e.g., on cattle breeding and food production. Why should bullock ghanies and dairies be allowed to be crushed with benefit to vanaspati. Why should not all rice mills be banned? Why should not palm trees be utilised for producing gur and sugar? The author points out the danger of "labour-saving devices" turning out to be "employment ending instruments." Science should be used to create, not destroy, as is being unhappily done at present in many instances in India as shown in this book.

N. H. P.

KHADI WORK IN TAMILNAD, Annual Report (with important extracts from Madras Government's Khadi scheme) (All-India Spinners' Association, Tamilnad, Tirupur). The report shows the progress of Khadi in this part of our country. Spinning has become more popular in urban areas. There was, however, a great scarcity of yarn. Notwithstanding these difficulties, 1500 weavers in Coimbatore district were continuously kept employed throughout this year. The total Khadi sales rose from Rs. 24,77,560 in 1945-46 to Rs. 31,40,603 in 1946-47, an increase of nearly 25 per cent, and the total earnings of artisans in Khadi rose from Rs. 19,36,148 to Rs. 22,27,664. The number of charkhas manufactured at Shankerlal Charkha works was 9000, besides 47000 spindles and 14000 Taklis. Ten books on the technique of khadi were published. In Khadi 71% goes as earnings of the artisans while only 97 p.c. of the total turnover of the mill goes to the workman as wages. The Report shows how solid and substantial work can be done, silently.

N. H. P.

Radha-Krishna Dance by the students of Mrs. Lally's New Infant and Middle School.

"Spring, the sweet spring, is the year's pleasant king". So sings the poet. Yes, writes Brother M. K. Krishnan, the best season of the year is spring. After a few months' monotonous life under the clutches of dreary winter, every one feels relief and enjoys the full pleasure of life in tune with the beauties of nature.

In spite of the glamorous grandour of city or town life, the simple beauty of the country still attracts the public. At the dawn of spring cuckoo begins to sing her welcome note inviting the young ones to enchant themselves in the bosom of nature. The murmuring stream running by the side of green grassy meadow resembles the silver lining of green velvet. The sparrows and other young birds, here and there, fluttering on the tiny branches of trees, the young squirrels, without stress or strain cracking the nuts, all kinds of flowers withering and welcoming the humming bees, these natural phenomena in a country-side, take us back to our natural home where Adam and Eve paved the way for the happiness of humanity.

While one is sitting by the side of a country lake, reposing in the bosom of nature and simply watching over the playfulness of innocent creatures, one may feel the necessity of a companion. Spring is the season of love and happiness, spring is the season for romance and union. Whatever one may feel, the contemplative mind of the youth is the best part of life, and spring is the best season of the year to play the best of life.

A walk through the country in spring enlightens the mind and exhilarates the nerves. The simple and joyous life of the poor country folk, pleasant scenes all round the green fields, elevate the mind to spiritual heights and succumb to think of the vanity of the proud, emptiness of the rich and the shallowness of the dignitaries.

time
With a hey and a ho and a hey nominol
For love is crowned with the prime
In spring time, the only pretty ring time,
When birds do sing, they ding a ding;
Sweet lovers love the spring."

* * *

It was the Englishman's first visit north of the border, and as he waited on the station platform for a connection he whiled away the time asking the porter questions.

"I suppose you have a provost in this town?" he asked.

"Aye", replied the porter.

"Does he have insignia like our mayors?"

"Does he have what?"

"Insignia. For instance does he wear a chain?"

"A chain", exclaimed the porter in astonishment, "Na, na, he gangs aboot loose. But dinna be feared of him; he's quite harmless."

* * *

Shrimati Indumati Chimanlal, Shrimati Parvati Gidwani and Shri Shewak Bhojraj visited Nargol on the occasion of the anniversary of the Balkan-ji-Bari Unit of that place. A meeting of the Local Bari workers was arranged, where the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari was discussed and explained. At night there was a public function, where the children went through a programme of entertainments, under the presidentship of Shrimati Indumati Chimanlal, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, besides whom Shrimati Parvati Gidwani and Shri Shewak Bhojraj also addressed the audience.

Every child who came on the stage was at his or her best and for this training Shri Manubhai Shah, the local Secretary, is to be congratulated. Thanks are due also to Shri Manekji Haveliwalla, President of the Nargol Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Maneklal Thakkar, Principal of the local High School and to Shri Bhatia who gave the party a sumptuous supper. The Nargol Balkan-ji-Bari has been carrying on the work of educating the villagers through entertainment, which activity is praiseworthy. Their little deeds of service have already begun to bear fruits. May they continue their efforts and thus help in making the world a really happy place!

Shrimati Vidyaben Motwani and Shri Shewak Bhojraj visited Poona and the Refugees' Camp at Uruli, in company with Shri Anand Hingorani. They made just one more attempt to revive the Balkan-ji-Bari activities at Poona, and studied the condition of the refugees' children in the camp. God alone knows when these refugees will be rehabilitated and feel re-settled—Till then their condition is pitiable, and we only wish the Government and other Social Workers could take some steps to save at least the children from their present plight!

Mrs. Lally's New Infant and Middle School presented an interesting Variety Entertainment at the Regal Cinema. Lady Jeena J. Duggan was to preside, but owing to indisposition she could not be present at the function which was held mainly for the benefit of destitute refugee children. The proceeds of the show amounted to Rs. 2000. The ages of the children who took part in the concert varied from 2 1/2 years to 11 years, reports Miss Krishna Udyaverkar of the "Pushpa", and many items of dances and gymnastics were included in the programme.

Boys and girls belonging to any caste and creed to any part of the country are most welcome to join this Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, etc. And why not send some contributions for publication?

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar-Bombay 21

Entertainment Items by the Nargol Balkan-ji-Bari children.

WOMEN'S PAGE

Let us talk it over—

Women, more than anybody else, have greater reason to be happy that this year's Holi passed off so quietly. For it was they who found it almost impossible to move about freely during the festival as it is observed in the Bombay Presidency.

The frivolity and obscenity indulged in by a boy of four to a man of forty was nothing but a scandalous outrage on a woman's modesty. And the pity of it all was that she couldn't complain against this spirit of mischief as the men pleaded that their behaviour had religious sanction behind it! Didn't the very word 'Shimga' (by which the festival is known in the Deccan) suggest the very essence of reckless and irresponsible behaviour?

Of course the educated and cultured amongst us did feel that such things should not be allowed to continue in the changed conditions of our society. But nothing was done in this respect by those who were in authority. On the pretext of 'religious non-interference' our British rulers allowed things to go on the old way. Nay, it served their own mischievous purpose. They could point their fingers at our 'uncivilized' state and thus justify their right to govern us!! And what measure of success they had attained in their efforts!

* * *

I remember an incident immediately after the termination of the war. It was Christmas and I was going out for a drive with an uncle (who was in the Army) and his friend both of whom had just returned from overseas service. The latter was full of praise for the Greeks and Italians with whom he had come in personal contact and took every opportunity to condemn Indian customs. Suddenly we were stopped at a road crossing by a curious barricade raised by felling a palm tree. Two soldiers their faces smeared with black suit, came from the opposite direction carrying one of their comrades. They made him sit on the top of the barricade, treated him to a few slaps and punchas and went away making grimaces at our bewildered selves! This was reminiscent of a typical 'Shimga' scene in a village. But the hilarious celebrants were cultured citizens from the New World! This was too much for our enthusiasitc admirer of the western civilization.

Now, I am not pointing this as a justfication for what our men do during the Holi festival. All that I want to say is that this spirit of unrestrained frivolity has got to be curbed by law as is done in England where such indulgences were a feature of Christmas celebrations once upon a time. This year Government was forced to move in the matter due to the terrible happenings which followed Gandhiji's assassination. Their success only shows that the seemingly impossible can be achieved if there is the will to do it. Let us only hope that this year will serve as a precedent for the future. It is very likely that professional critics of Government will brand such efforts as smacking of dictatorship. but that's no reason for a people's Government to falter in its policy of leading the masses on the path of progress and peace.

* * *

'Fishing for compliments' is in bad taste when done by an individual and yet we do it most unabashedly on an organised scale! What else is the celebration of 'Anniversaries or foundation Days of public institutions meant for?

Speaking on some such occasion at a women's college in Delhi / Lord Mountbatten praised Indian women's spirit of service and paid a high compliment to the young ladies by saying that "he was baffled by the presence of "youth and beauty" before him. But I am afraid it might be a left-handed compliment! For, the appreciative Viscount of Burma further added that all their education would be in vain if the young ladies did not serve their country for a couple of years at least prior to matrimony"!

—Leela.

Marriage—An Adventure In A Woman's Career

By Miss Nooru Peermahomed

MARRIAGE to a woman is a port-hole to new adventures of life. Feminine personality, social factors, biological constitution and in a word, the entire psychological make up of a woman operates and powerfully exists an influence on her psyche life, compelling her to seek her mate and embrace wedlock in order to achieve and fulfil her primary purpose in life-Motherhood.

Marriage, thus in the social sense, and to some extent in the biological sense, is a sexual relationship, entered into, with the intention of making it permanent, even apart from the fact whether or not, it has received the sanction of the law or the church.

Physical fitness and compatibility of marriage-partners are seriously considered now-a-days. But most marriages are a failure inspite of the thorough examination because of the psychological differences and immaturity of the partners, which generally make all intercourse positively harmful and marriages null and void.

The Sexual Institute of Berlin, the only institute of its kind, was established before the Second World War. It dealt with various marriage problems. The question of Age, health, physical examination, the preparations needed for marriage, the questions of delayed procreation, and the highly important questions of compatibility, both physical and psychic on which so often the happiness of marriage depends. Such an institute is beneficial both from the individual and social points of view.

The Age Criterion

The question of age for marriage of woman is not yet definitely fixed. The question is indeed not entirely of age but also of character, intelligence, experience and mental maturity. This question of age is of vastly importance to woman than to man, because, indisputably to a woman marriage means much more. It means her whole life and thus deeper problems are stirred within her. Marriage creates for her the sole responsibility and care of husband, children and household. They absorb a large part of her being, so that if there is a sense of disappointment, that disappointment is more acute and serious

Thus there is often a case with a young bride, who not having emerged from the storm and stress period of adolescence and erotic fancies, tends to regard her marriage as the attainment of supreme bliss. This erotic eruption produces on her a psychological disturbances of her mental balance. A little more rub with reality and the ways of the world shatter all her dreams with the result that she suffers from counter effects of disappointment and disgust of life itself. There are very few people who are aware of the nature of the satisfaction that may reasonably be found in marriage. As Stevenson says: "Marriage is like life in this—that is a field of battle and not a bed of roses". They fail to realize most pitifully, that marriage is but life in miniature and that if married life were all easy and pleasant it would be but a feeble image of the world, and would fail to yield the deepest satisfaction that life can give to those who have drunk deeply of it.

The Medical Aspect

At whatever age marriage takes place, it is highly desirable and ought indeed to be considered necessary that full medical examination of each party should be made from point of view of mental relationship and parenthood. There should be an examination of the couples own knowledge with regard to the intimate relationship they are preparing to initiate. They must be made to realize that marriage is much more than a sexual relationship. That is why there are many marriages today and not always the least happy, where there is a complete mutual understanding in which no sexual relationship ever takes place Compatibility is the chief clue to satisfaction in marriage For this reason experimental marriages of the kind common in Russia, appear necessary before taking the veil before the altar of marriage

Harmony of tastes and interests is also in the highest degree desirable A difference in temperament as of extrovert with introvert may be harmonious and complimentary, and much more satisfactory to both the parties than a tendency to identity of re-action.

The wife of today is no longer a purely domestic creature with no interests outside her home. Hence it is not easy to imagine a satisfactory marriage in which there is no general agreement concerning the larger movements of social life whatever differences there must inevitably be concerning matters of method and detail.

A Gradual Achievement

In India match-marriages are still in practice, and though the West has a kind of contempt for them, yet it is surprising how successful they are in many cases. I may even venture to state that they are a greater success than catch-marriages, As Exter well puts it, "Psychological marriage, marriage as a creative personal relationship is an achievement between mates and is not necessary that it is entered into at the wedding." It is often a very slow and gradual achievement Years of progress may be needed before a relationship, which can be called marriage, in this full and deep sense is reached. Ironically, in many so-called love marriages, this harmonious achievement is never reached at all.

Thus there are three aspects of marriage. The physical relationship, the physic relationship and the associational relationship of a life. All these can reasonably be claimed between two individuals, and then their marriage is really a success. Without this essential harmony and agreement all intercourse is painful strain upon the mind. This is far more in the case of woman than man. It distorts her personality, creates confusion and problems in the home and has a very harmful effects on the chidren.

For Marriage, in nine cases out of ten, means motherhood for the woman. Maternity is a moral, religious and even an artistic ideal of civilization. A pregnant woman in all ages and in all cultures has been highly respected and in India venerated. A would-be mother in India is regarded as a blessed being, for according to the theory of incarnation the woman may be in all probability carrying the soul of some past ancestor.

In all Societies, to the biological adjustment of instincts there are added the social forces of custom and morals all working in the direction of binding mother and child to each other, of giving them the full scope for that passionate intimacy of motherhood. This harmony between social and biological forces ensure full satisfaction and the highest bliss.

The mother-child intimacy is perhaps the most complicated of human relationships. Maternal love is a peculiar mixture of narcisism and object love and at the bottom the child never confronts the mother as an "alien object". The love she gives her child is paradoxically the most selfish self-love, that is why the task of separation from it is psychologically so difficult.

Forces Of Conflict

This mother-child relationship does not bring about a conflict in the feminine personality. In fact the feminine core becomes still more explicit when a woman becomes a mother. Many forces of the unconscious contribute enrich psychologic motherhood.... In this normal dvelopment towards motherliness, these forces are subjected to sublimation. Instinctual tenderness, so typical of the feminine characteristic is made analogus with the process of development of her child. Her aggressive tendency, is transformed into protective activity, the excessive narcissistic need to the loved is actively gratified in maternity and massochistic tendency is gratified in the mother's willingness to self-sacrifice.

Thus the life-force dominates the entire feminine personality and compels the woman to sacrifice herself in the service of the species.

Psychologically the woman is prepared to pay the exacting role of the mother. But as soon as the period elapses and the child is old enough to take care of itself, the mother should once more resume her former state of life, which she lead previous to her pregrancy. For this tremendous change-over nature once more lends her helping hand. The woman, if she is mentally well-balanced, feels a disturbance in her individual life. She feels the loss of her ego and the dissolving of her personality at the expense of motherhood. Thus the woman's two greatest tasks as a mother are to shape her unity with the child in a harmonious manner, and later on to dissolve it harmoniously.

It is generally in the second task that most mothers find themselves in difficulty. To break these intimate ties with their children is undeniably painful. But it is necessary that it should be done at the right moment, in order that the child may be free to take its place in the world as an individual and thus be able to weave out its pattern of life.

LIVING IN SMALL SPACES

By Rosemary Archdall

IT seems unlikely, as things are going at present, that every housewife who needs one will have her own home for some years to come. Consequently a great number of women will be compelled for a time to live in more cramped conditions than they would wish.

A certain amount can be done to alleviate that feeling of claustrophobia which often assails those who, having been used to a house of reasonable size now find themselves in a small flat or even a bed-sitting room.

The first thing to do is to remove every bit of furniture which can be spared storing it in attic or cellar until happier times come. Then at least you can move about without feeling you are knocking something down every time you cross the room. Pictures too should be ruthlessly stripped off the walls. Their absence makes the room appear about double its former size

Patterned wallpaper makes for smallness. People are usually so impatient to get into their new flat that they do not stop to consider how different the place would look with a coat of washable distemper. Also today there is the bugbear that the builder will not be allowed to apply the said coat

olouring The Wall

But there is nothing to stop the householder doing it himself or herself Distempering is surprisingly easy and great fun if you remember to keep not only your clothing well protected but your hair too

Wall colouring should be chosen according to the purpose and aspect of the room Apricot beige and pinnk shades look warm. Bedrooms facing north should have yellow walls to give an illusion of sunlight. Green is a restful shade, which with a rust carpet makes the diningroom a very comfortable place. If you do not like the idea of light walls, remember they can always be toned down by dark curtains.

Modern furniture is being designed with the intention of helping those struggling in confined spaces. A bed which does not look like a bed, and can be used as a sofa, is essential in this type of abode. The neat little table with the folding flaps does the duty of several occasional tables.

To help the harrassed mother, a very neat contrivance should soon be available. It is an ironing board, which can be converted into a high chair for baby

On Tidiness

Which brings us to the subject of tidiness. People who have children in a small flat usually abandon the struggle to keep the place neat, yet it would not seem nearly so small if there were even one uncluttered room

The co-operation of the whole family should be enlisted in this matter for usually some plan can be evolved that keeps everyone happy. Perhaps there is a spare corner somewhere, where all can throw their spanners galoshes, books saws dolls and so on when not in use Perhaps there is a shed in the garden which can be used as a general workshop or mayos it is ony a matter of putting up an adequate number of hooks in the hall, so that there is room for all the coats and hats.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

HERITAGE WHICH NEEDS TO BE RECORDED—RACE FOR NATIONAL ANTHEM—LONDON EXHIBITION FOR NEW YORK—DEFECTIVE ADMINISTRATION OF ART. ADMINISTRATION OF ARTS——WANTED POLICY AND STANDARD EMBARRASSMENT TO MINISTERS–

Politicians, said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru while opening recently an art exhibition at New Delhi, function in a field which has little to do with the beauty of life. Though it sounded humorous when he included himself among them, the remark made by him strikes a distinct note of frankness. The truth underlying it should be appreciated by others, who having spent years in political institutions, which in the words of Pandit Nehru are singularly graceless, now look upon art as light literature.

WANTED A POLICY

Politicians are called upon to deal with art in an official capacity, when they are placed at the helm of affairs of the state; and they are dealing with it in India at present. The administration and organisation of various arts need the strength of study and experience. All the ministers of central and provincial governments are not fortified with such strength, as their time and energy are taken up by politics. Having won the battle of freedom, in which they were engaged for a long time, they were required, without a pause, to take the reins of the country's government.

The Government of India has schemes of art and funds to spend on them. But it has not laid down any policy or formulated standards of any art; and hence some of the inconsistencies which appear in the day to day administration of art. The sad consequences of such omissions made in the very initial stage can be indicated by a few instances. The exhibits for the U.N.E.S.C.O. exhibition were selected without any standards and collected without any system. The contemporary section of the Royal Academy's exhibition of Indo-Pakistan Art was assembled almost in the like manner. The result was that some of the paintings, which should be kept aloof from any exhibition of Indian art, were hung on the screens at Burlington House as examples of modern "Indian" painting.

EMBARRASSMENT TO MINISTERS

Some of the artists, authors and institutions, to whom the Treasury of the Central Government has appeared to be an El Dorado, are eager to make hay while the sun shines. It will not be surprising if they are knocking at the doors of the Ministry of Education in order to present their respective cases. A grant, which was said to have been sanctioned to the All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, is now reported to have been cancelled. But this local society of New Delhi, undaunted by such disappointments and even by the defeat sustained by it last year in an art conference which was convened by itself came out with a scheme for the establishment of a Gandhi Kala Mandir and with a demand for a grant for the same.

An art exhibition was organised by the society on March 10 obviously with a purpose, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was invited to inaugurate it. In the inaugural meeting, a demand of four lakhs of rupees for the Gandhi Kala Mandir was made on behalf o fthe society. Pandit Nehru replied that he felt embarrassed because he had been asked to open the exhibition when he was aware that he knew next to nothing about art. One should admire the frankness of such a statement.

PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY

Proceeding, Pandit Nehru deprecated the practice of inviting officials for opening exhibitions specially with the purpose of asking them to give financial help from the Government Treasury. Such an outspoken and authoritative reply given by the Prime Minister of India needs wide publicity, but the passages relating to it and the request for a grant were found missing from the news which was sent out by the Associated Press of India and which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of March 11, though they appeared in the reports taken by the local papers of New Delhi.

Such a reply was a much needed reproof to the society of New Delhi. It should be a timely warning to other institutions. When politicians, who have taken the reins of the Government, have the frankness to admit that they know very little about art, they should not be embarrassed with demands for financial help and with schemes involving heavy expenditure.. Individuals and institutions interested in art should keep in view the larger interests of the country and should help the Government directly or indirectly in finding out a correct approach to the problem of Indian arts.

GRANTS TO INSTITUTIONS

Although the Central Government has begun to deal with arts, it has not adopted any policy with respect to the allotment of grants to individuals or institutions. For matters educational it has the advantage of consultation with an expert body like the Central Advisory Board of Education. For the purposes of art, the Government has hitherto not appreciated the necessity of appointing an art advisory committee. The appointment of such a body was demanded by the working committee of the proposed All India Association of Fine Arts in its meeting which was held in Bombay recently. The blue print of India's future education, which was reviewed in the Dominion Parliament by the Minister of Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, indicates, to some extent, the manner in which the solution of the problem of art is to be attempted.

The Government seems to have given assent to the proposal, made in January 1947, by the Central Advisory Board of Education for the establishment of a National Cultural Trust and its academic machinery. In fact such a proposal should have been accepted after consultation with experts in various arts. It is gratifying to note from the blue print that provision has been made for the establishment of a central college of Karnatak music in South India. The provision made for the reorganisation of the Marris College of Hindustani Music at Lucknow and for the expansion of facilities of training at the Vishvabharati in arts, crafts, dance, music and basic education, however, raises the question of standards of art and of the selection of institutions for the purposes of allowing funds.

MUSIC AND DANCE

As regards Hindustani music, the privilege of recognition will be extended to the system of training and the style of music adopted as standards by the Marris College. The Government should stipulate with the authorities of this college to impart, without preference or prejudice, training in all the existing authentic styles of Hindustani music. It should insist upon such a condition in the case of every institution of music or dance which may be considered as eligible for encouragement in any form.

The Vishvabharati, which received liberal grants in December 1946, has been again singled out for further help. Leaving aside other arts, the standards of music and dance followed by it should be impartially examined. The popularity of an institution is no justification for taking for granted, its standards of art as authentic and sound. If grants are to be allotted for the development of music and dance, the selection should be restricted to the institutions which have upheld the high classical technique of these arts. A distinction should be made between institutions and what they teach, in the interest of India's precious heritage of classical arts; but there should be an end to arguments if a reply is given that grants are to be made to institutions as a mark of honour to their founders.

There will be a marked difference between the standards of music as taught by the Marris College and the Vishvabharati. Obviously the policy of offering encouragement to music and dance through institutions demands reconsideration. It will debar, some of the leading musicians and dancers, especially of the hereditary class who are not attached to institutions, from deriving benefits of the patronage which they deserve. In order to ensure progress of music and dance of high classical order, the Government should, first of all, offer encouragement to such artistes. The Government, in spite of its earnestness to encourage arts, will miss the right approahc to them if it does not take a realistic view of the situation.

VALUES OF FOLK SONGS

The traditional songs of America and folk music representing several areas of the world are becoming increasingly popular in the United States. The Folklore Division of the Library of Congress is said to be the most extensive reservoir of folk music. It has, besides a large number of books of and about ballad music, over 10,000 records. The best of such records are issued in albums of sale, and the same are in great demand by the public.

India is a land of poetry and music. She has, to her credit, a precious heritage of folk songs and music which America or any other country would admire. Literary scholars have approached folk songs of the different regions for the sake of poetry. Research scholars have approached them to study cultural traits, customs and beliefs. But those who have studied folk songs for the sake of music and have endeavoured to trace the link between classical and folk music may not be many. The treasure of India's folk songs and music is awaiting collection and publication.

FOR RECORDING

The manuscripts and poems of Poet Tagore, are said to have been microfilmed. The Government of India has the unique advantage of the recording facilities of the modern age, but it needs the conviction that there is enormous material to record besides Tagore's works. Folk songs and music should form a subject of a country-wide survey. They require a special machinery for their study, collection and publication in print and records.

What deserves priority as regards recording is the legacy of the authentic classical technique of dance—Kathak, Bharat Natya, Kathakali and Manipuri and music of the great composers of the North and South. Haridas, Tansen, Soordas, etc., were the pioneers of Hindustani music. Not a few of their compositions have survived in manuscripts, old printed books and the repertoire of the vocalists of the Keerttan and Dhruvapad schools. They should be collected and preserved in a library. The masterpieces among them and also the modes of Hindustani music like Alap, Dhruvapad. Dhamar and the authentic technique of Khyal, Tappa and Thumari need to be recorded. Will the National Government take immediate steps to save this legacy from the danger of extinction?

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Military bands have been asked to practise orchestral renderings, prepared by experts, of Tagore's "Jana Gana Mana". As set to time for the band at the instance of the Police authorities of West Bengal, this song was played during Lord Mountbatten's visit to Calcutta. The statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the Parliament regarding the selection of a national anthem seems to have induced some persons to submit, to the National Anthem Committee, new songs composed by them. Since the Government has not issued an appeal to the public, some of the experts—poets and musicians are likely to be disinclined to submit their own compositions.

Evidently a National Anthem Committee has been formed, but the names of its members have not been published. This Committee according to Pandit Nehru's statement, may be a committee of officials or members of the Parliament. Music has been stressed by Panditji as the most important part of the anthem. Are the members of this Committee competent to test and judge music and also poetry? One wonders why the Government should not have adopted the right procedure of inviting compositions and of leaving the final selection to a committee of leading poets and musicians chosen from all over the country.

NOT FOR INDIA.

That the Government of India was considering a proposal to move the Exhibition of Indian Art which was held at Burlington House, London, to New York was hinted in the news dated February 16 from New Delhi. Now the Ministry of Education is understood to have agreed to send this exhibition to New York with a view to making the achievements of Indian art known abroad. The decision should be taken as a manifestation of the haste on the part of the Government to establish international contacts.

Art appears to be one of the few subjects which are dealt with by the departmental officials in the age of democracy. The decision to send the exhibition to New York is probably taken by them or on their advice; but to acquaint the Indian themselves with their glorious past is of paramount importance. The exhibition ought to have been brought to India and held in one of the principal towns; and it is not yet too late or impracticable to do so. Frankly speaking, this exhibition, from the beginning to end, has remained a concern of the department and the Indian executive committee. No detailed statement was issued, nor regular news was furnished to the public.

CHILDREN OF THE SOIL

Painting by Sjt. Kanu Desai

The LAST PAGE

Conducted By CHRONICLER

ANKARA, March 31.

People living near the Turkish Black Sea port of Sinope, awoke today to find the countryside covered with reddish snow, supposed by the superstitious to portend bloodshed or war.

Reuter.

It is not surprising that the Turks whose nerves are on an edge, caused by the fears—both real imaginary and induced by American propaganda of a Soviet invasion should read ominous signs in the "red snow which was "caused by the presence of desert dust in the atmosphere when the snow formed".

But there is blood enough in the atmosphere all over the world to redden the snow or the dust or the sunset clouds. No chemical phenomenon is required to portend bloodshed or war

The Indian earth is red with the blood of Indians—Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs.

The desert sands of Palestine are slowly turning red with the blood of Arabs and Jews.

The "Good Earth" of China, already drenched with blood of innocent Chinese butchered by the Japanese fascists, is acquiring still another coating of red 'paint"—as Chinese kills Chinese in one of the longest and bloodiest civil wars in history

The classic landscape of Greece is, of course, aglow with blood; while any moment Italy may be plunged into a blood bath

The world does not require a prophet or seer to tell it wither it is going: if blood-soaked earth has not warned us of the peril, reddish particles of dust in the snow can hardly be expected to serve any purpose.

*

"Republic"

The Inaugural Number of "Republic" augurs well for the future of this new weekly from Madras. Bright and compiled with consideration, it will be a valuable addition to the political periodicals in the country. While not pursuing the policy of any particular party or group it bears a distinct leftist stamp and, therefore, may be depended upon for a progressive, independent line on all national and international issues.

The Inaugural Number—a happy idea to introduce a new journal—is an extremely well-illustrated volume of 160 pages, containing contributions and special articles from a number of public men and journalists—including Jayaprakash Narayan, V. V. Giri, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyyaya, Krishna Hutheesingh, Asoka Mehta, Dr. Syed Abdul Latif, Dr. Kalidas Nag, J. Vijaytunga, and Bhabani Bhattacharya whose fine novel, "So Many Hungers" is to be serialised in "Republic". The reading matter alone, not to mention the many fine and exclusive illustrations (including two unique photographs of Premier Nehru), is well worth Re. 1/4.

The man behind "Republic" is modest, soft-spoken V. Kalidasa, editor and publisher of "Anandavani", one of the better, brighter and more progressive Telugu weeklies. His venture into English journalism is assured of even a greater success than his Telugu publication

A special feature of this issue is Pandit Nehru's historic photograph on the cover page which was taken by the late P. N. Sharma, the intrepid press photographer who died while on aerial reconnaissance in Kashmir.

*

What Do Communists Want?

The Communist Party is in the news. It has been banned in Bengal. Its solitary representative in the Bombay Legislative Assembly constitutes the bitterly critical opposition to the Congress Government. In Madras the Party is under a virtual ban.

At the recent Party Congress held in Calcutta, the former General Secretary, Puran Chand Joshi, has been sacked and his policy of "Support To Nehru Government" has been reversed. Allegations are being made that Communists were planning underground subversive activities. On the other hand, the Communists claim that Telangana peasants (under Communist leadership) have "liberated" a vast territory from the Nizam's tyranny.

The Communist Party is in the news—but very few know what it wants and what it stands for. The press gives hardly any space to the statements of its spokesmen. In pursuance of the ideal of a free press—of giving the view-point of every party, however much one may differ from it—the "Chronicler" asked B. T. Ranadive, the new Communist Party Secretary, to give us a statement of his Party's NEW policy, which represents such a amazing volte face since August 15 when Communists shouted "Rashtriya Sarkar Zindabad", along with the rest of us. This is what Ranadive has to say about the basic change in his Party policy:

"Having taken into consideration the developments of recent months, the Congress of the Communist Party has come to the conclusion that what the Mountbatten Award has given to the country is not freedom, but slavery in a new form. The acts and policies of the national government and the provincial ministries, the provision of the new constitution prepared by constitutional pandits, advocates, professors and public prosecutors make it clear beyond doubt that the National Government represents the interests of the Indian Big Business and not of the Indian masses. In fact, the Mountbatten Award constitutes a compromise between the leadership of the National Congress representing the Indian bourgeoisie and British imperialism—one in which the economic domination of imperialism is secured by its joint partnership with Indian Big Business and by the fact that the latter runs the administration. The National Government and the States Ministry compromise with the feudal princes and help to keep them alive; every device, accession, merger or union is used to sidetrack attention from liquidation of autocracy. In the name of national reconstruction workers are attacked, their right to resist capitalist exploitation denied and profits guaranteed, national economic planning practically given up. Instead of abolition of landlordism without compensation and freeing the Indian peasant from feudal thraldom, the provincial ministries sabotage legislation and in the meanwhile talk about adequate compensation which of course will be at the expense of the peasant.

*

Collaboration With Imperialism

After condemning the recently passed Public Safety measures "which trample underfoot every democratic right of the People", Ranadive makes a more serious charge:

"Along with this go plans for open economic collaboration with British and American capital—plans which reveal that real freedom has not been won; that India continues to be enslaved even though the Congress leaders might be running the administration. The terms for the Havana Trade Charter, the moves for military treaty, the whisper campaign for remaining in British Commonwealth—and the talks about a loan from America the effusion of G- dy—all point unmistakably to the economic dependence of the National Government on Anglo-American help, the need felt by the vested interests to curry favour with Anglo-America. India if left to the care of the present governmen- will become another Greece or Philippines with foreign intervention coming out in the open."

*

Power To The People

What, then, is the Communist policy and plan? Ranadive gives the answer.

"The Communist Party, therefore, firmly believe that the struggle of India's millions cannot end till a People's Democratic state has been established till the people get power in their hands and firmly set themselves on the march to socialism. The Communist Party pledges to carry on that fight and defeat the present policy which seeks to crush the people and retain capitalist, landlord and feudal autocracy. The Party, therefore, demands on behalf of the fighting masses, all power to the people—a democratic state based on workers, peasants and middle classes, a democratic constitution ensuring power to the people; abolition of land-lordism and land to the tiller; abolition of feudal states and full democracy in States; nationalisation of key and vital industries, workers' control and living wage, economic planning, economic security to workers, peasants and middle classes—and a foreign policy supporting world democracy against world imperialism, all of which can only be attained by depriving the Indian vested interests of all economic and political power. Without this there is neither democracy nor socialism for the people."

*

Two Ways

There are two ways of looking at the alleged "Red menace"—as revealed by Ranadive's statement of policy. One is to dub the Communists as "traitors", subversive saboteurs, agents of Moscow, etc., and thus to dismiss their criticism. That will lead us nowhere—except into the camp of Reaction, into the arms of capitalists and Fascists! The other and better way is to search for the core of truth in the undoubtedly wildly exaggerated statements of the Communists. After all, the Communists are not the only ones to raise their voice against (for intance) the Public Safety Act. The Socialists, too, have condemned it.

To the extent that the Communist attack on Congress Governments represents the reaction of progressives in general, it cannot and should not be ignored. It should rather induce a mood of self-criticism in the ranks of Congressmen. The rest of it—the harsh words, the exaggerations, the invective—can be ignored as unfortunate traits of a Party that, due to long Governmental suppression in all countries, has developed a Persecution Complex and a rather oblique and unbalanced sense of values.

*

Andolan

Several enquiries have been made of the "Chronicler" as to future shows of the I.P.T.A.'s popular Marathi play "Andolan", starring Durga Khote. Well, there is a show right now—today (Sunday) at 9 A.M. at the Opera House; another next Sunday at the same time and same place

The I.P.T.A. has also been invited to stage this play in Poona, Sholapur and Nagpur, and the "Andolan" Company may be leaving for a short tour next month.

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Short Story:-

'Nothing Ventured'

By Michael Hervey

The beach looked deserted.

"Some seaside resort this!" he thought, turning to go. "Shan't come here again in a hurry, that's certain! If I'd have known it was going to be like this I should—"

It was then that he saw her. She was sitting in the shadow of the pier reading a book. She looked a pippin, even from where he was standing.

"Shall I chance it?" he debated. He was not overfond of the direct approach. Some fellows had enough brass for anything. The possibility of a rebuff, or even a smack in the face did not seem to worry them in the slightest. The infuriating part of it all being that they invariably got away with it. It was the bold front that did the trick—and that was something he had never been able to acquire, try as he might. He had tried, of course, but never with any success. His face flushed at the thought of what had transpired on his last attempt to get into conversation with a pretty girl.

"Reckon I don't want to go through it again!" he decided, going to move off.

"Don't be foolish, man! argued the voice of Youth and Adventure. "This is different. She's alone—it's not as if she's sitting with a lot of other people, as on the last occasion. All she can do is snub you."

"But I don't like being snubbed!" he protested. "I'm too thin-skinned when it comes to being told off! I feel such a fool!"

"You'll be a bigger fool if you pass over a heaven-sent opportunity like this!" went on the tiny voice. "Pass her over and you'll spend the rest of your holiday twiddling your thumbs and feeling bored with yourself. Think of the fun you could have together? Think of the dull time you'll have on your own!"

Thus tempted, he made his way down to the beach and across to where the girl was sitting. "I'll pretend I've lost something", he decided, sloughing through the sand.

She was even prettier than he had first thought, he noted out of the corner of his eye whilst pretending to be engrossed in his search.

"I....er...." he stammered, coming to a halt in front of her, "I suppose you haven't seen a cigarette lighter lying anywhere around here?"

She raised her eyes from her book and regarded him seriously. "No", she declared, finally. "No, I haven't seen a cigarette lighter anywhere around here."

"That's a pity," he muttered, uncomfortably, still pretending to search. "It's a present from my mother, you see...."

"Oh, that's a shame," she said, sympathetically. "You're sure you dropped it here?"

"Well, that's just it," he brought out, a little more sure of himself now, "I know I came this way, but as to my being sure I dropped it here...." he shrugged his shoulders. "I'd sooner go through a haystack in search of a needle than look for anything in this blessed sand."

"Yes, it is a pretty hopeless job," she agreed. "I remember once losing a ring on the beach at Blackpool. Dad, mum and I searched for hours, but we never found it."

"Blackpool: that's the place! Wish I was there now...." he sighed.

"So do I", she smiled.

"You holiday-making, too?" he asked, seating himself on the sand not far from her.

She shook her head. "Ive relatives here—just down for the day, that's all. What about your cigarette lighter?" she reminded him.

"Look for it later. I'm that sick, and tired of poking about in the sand that the mere mention of the stuff sets my teeth on edge. Pity you're only down for the day," he added, growing bolder.

"Why?"

"Well, I thought....I thought perhaps you might like to show me around a bit, seeing that you know the place so well, I mean...." his voice trailed off.

"Sorry, can't be done."

"Why not?" he persisted. "You're not doing anything at the moment—"

"I'm reading," she reminded him.

"Oh, I know, but you can do that any time! It's far too nice a day to waste sitting here with a book. Put it in your bag and let's take a walk somewhere, h'mm?"

She shook her head.

"Please!"

"I'd like to, but I really can't".

"Why can't you?"

"I have my reasons", came the somewhat mysterious retort.

"I'm afraid I don't understand—" he began.

"You soon would if I did as you asked."

"That makes sense, I must say!" he said, looking puzzled.

"Sorry, I can't be more explicit", she shrugged, putting her book away, 'but there it is...."

"Won't you change your mind"? he urged, encouraged by the disappearance of the book. "It need not necessarily be a walk. I'll take you for a ride, or even to the pictures if you like."

'That's very nice of you, but I really think you'd be better off asking someone else."

"But why should I ask someone else—you're not married or engaged, I take it?"

'No," she replied, smiling rather strangely. 'No, I'm not married or engaged."

"Good. Is it because my company doesn't appeal to you then?"

"No, it's not that."

"Then what is it?"

She remained silent.

"How about it?" he urged, sensing that she was weakening.

"All right," she said, getting to her feet. "You win, but don't say I didn't warn you!"

'Warn me?" he echoed, jumping up. "Warn me about what?"

"About this," she replied, walking towards him, a faint enigmatic smile gracing her lips.

"Christ!" he thought, suddenly aware of the fact that she had a decided limp, "she's a cripple!"

"Well?" she queried, "do you still want to take me for a walk?"

"I....er...." he stammered, thinking furiously. He simply could not go through with it! He was self-conscious enough at the best of times.

"Well?" she repeated. "Don't worry hurting my feelings—say it, I don't mind. This is a free country, you're allowed to change your mind, in spite of what anybody says...."

"I don't know what you're talking about", he found himself saying, much to his surprise. "Who said anything about changing their minds?"

"Now stop trying to be noble, and say what you really intended saying" she persisted. "Admit that the idea of taking me out no longer appeals to you—go on! You won't be the first one that's backed out on me, I can assure you!"

"No one's backing out of anything", he said, cutting her short. "The fact is I'm still waiting to hear where you want to go?"

"Do you mean that?"

"Of course, I do! he brought out gruffly.

"I really believe you do, too!" she smiled, putting her arm through his. "I'll tell you what, there's a bus leaving for Fairlight Glen in about five minutes, you can take me there. It's the local beauty spot," she explained gaily, leading him down the road. 'We can have tea there, and then you can take me home, thus completing your good deed for the day."

"Enough of that," he told her, eyes fixed ahead for fear that he would meet the curious stares he felt certain were being thrown their way. "Just you forget all that's ever happened before and concentrate on having a good time, because that's what I'm going to do!"

"Yes, sir!" she laughed, seemingly a changed person, now that she was sure that he was not going to turn out like the rest.

Once aboard the bus he relaxed somewhat, and it was not long before he found himself laughing at her elfin sallies and so much so that he forgot all about her limp and began to really enjoy himself.

The Glen reached, they made their way down to the tea-shack. The view was indeed beautiful, and the scent-laden air literally re-echoed with the song of innumerable wild birds.

"I'm glad you thought of coming here," he told her. "I should have never thought of visiting this place on my own, with the result that I should have missed a real treat."

"Glad you like it", she smiled, giving his arm a squeeze.

Tea over, they adjourned to the beach where they smoked innumerable cigarettes and talked—rather she talked, and he listened, entranced. The longer he stayed in her company the more he found himself admiring her for her fine intelligence, sparkling wit and truly splendid courage.

Dusk eventually crept on to the scene to remind them that night was in the offing, and they were reluctantly compelled to leave the enchanted spot and make their way back to town.

She would not let him see her home, saying that she had arranged to meet her aunt in town. Instead, she led him to the spot adjoining the pier where they had first met. "We'll say goodbye here", she said, offering him her hand. "I've had a really lovely time—how lovely, you'll never know. Goodbye....and....and thanks....."

She kissed him quickly, almost shyly, and made to hurry off.

"Just a minute", he said gruffly, catching her by the arm. "What do you mean, goodbye? If you think this is the last you've seen of me you're mistaken. I want your address young lady, and no arguments", he added quickly, seeing that she was about to say something. "I mean to see you again, whether you like it or not."

And what was more, he meant it.

The newly rich woman was trying to make an impression.

"I clean my diamonds with ammonia", she said, "my rubies with Bordeaux wine, my emeralds with Danzig brandy, and my saphires with fresh *milk*.'

"I don't clean mine", said the quiet woman sitting next to her. "When they get dirty I just throw them away."

"The Prodigal Son" was the subject of the Sunday school lesson, and the minister, who had paused to visit the infants' class, was dwelling on the character of the elder brother.

"But amidst all the enjoyment," said the minister, "there was one to whom the preparation of the feast brought no joy; to whom the prodigal's return gave no happiness, only bitterness; one who did not approve of the feast and had no wish to attend it. Now, who can tell me who this was?"

"Silence for several moments; then a hand was raised and a small, sympathetic voice said: "Please, Sir, it was the fatted calf."

Supper had been ready for a long time when the henpecked husband stole into the house and hung up his hat.

"Henry," said his wife from the dining-room, "what do you mean by being two-hours late?"

"He says he's in two minds whether he'll marry her or not?"

"Yes—hers and her mother's."

"My husband calls a spade a spade, you know.

"Well, my husband used to before he tried to dig up the garden."

"I want her charged with stealing the pearl necklace I smuggled from France"

A woman much given to gossiping at neighbours' houses was taken ill one morning, and sent her husband for a doctor. The obedient man ran part of the way, but then returned to put this query: "My dear, where shall I find you when I get back?"

* * *

Said the film actor, disappointed at not being called on to make a speech at the farewell luncheon to a big cinema executive before his departure to Hollywood:—

"What makes it worse, old man, is that I spent all afternoon in the make-up department having a lump put in my throat."

Bigbaum, resplendent in extravegantly cut check suit, and equipped with a magnificent set of chromium-decorated clubs in the latest zip-fastener bag, took a glorious swipe from the first tee to send his ball well into the rough.

"Which will you take now, sir?" asked the caddy, advancing with the clubs.

Bigbaum surveyed the situation for about a minute.

"I'll take the thirty-seven and-sixpenny one," he decided.

★ ★ ★

Mrs. Jones took her husband to a mannequin show. An evening gown, worn by a pretty girl, attracted her attention.

"That would look nice at our party next week," she said; hoping her husband would buy the dress.

"Yes," agreed Mr. Jones. "Why not invite her?"

"What does this mean, 'Under Entirely New Management'? That's the same old manager there."

"Yes, Sir," replied the waiter, "but he's married again."

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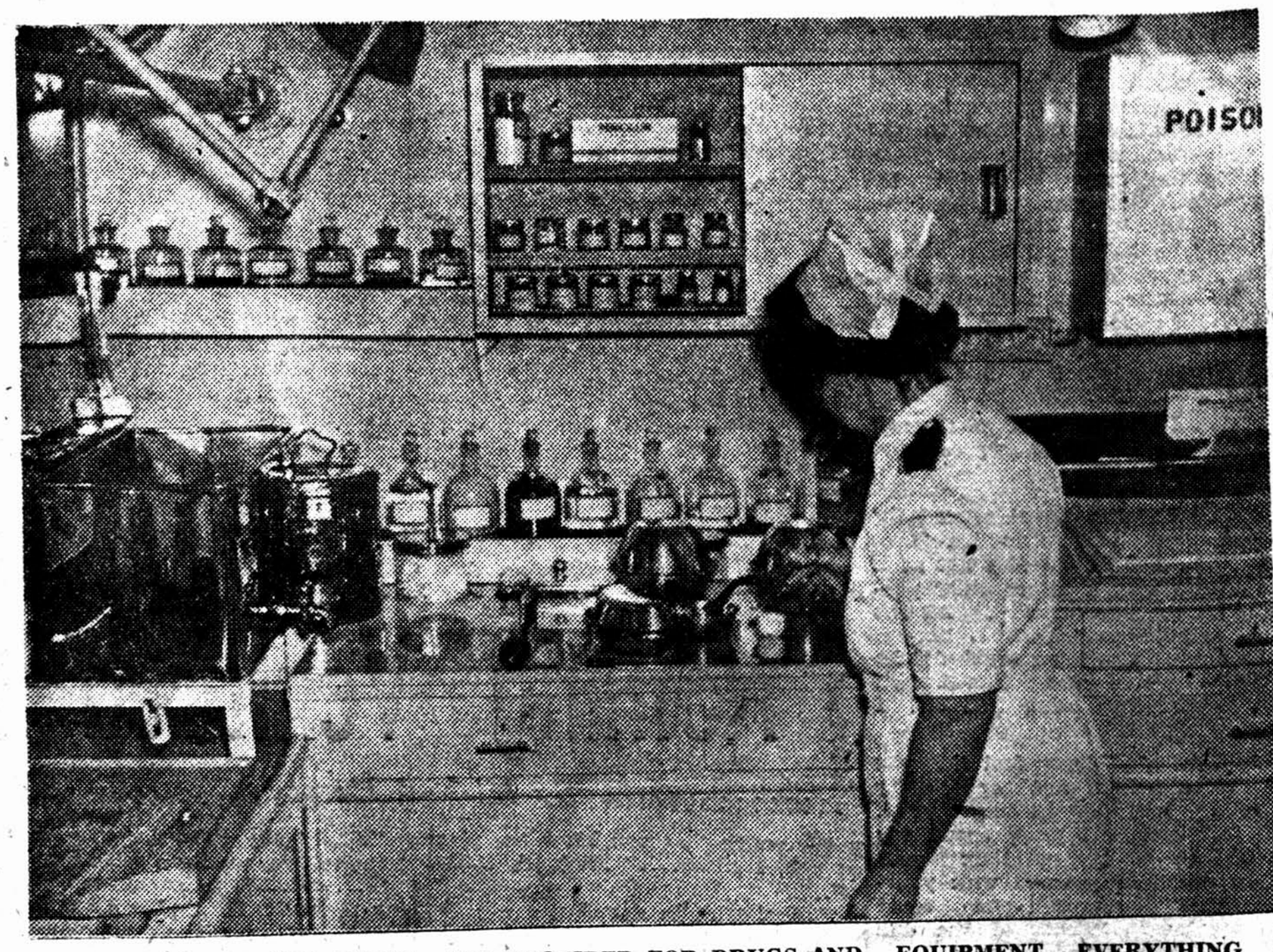
Hospital On Wheels

A MOBILE DRESSING STATION

(More Photos on page 22)

A new idea in industrial health: instead of the workers going to the hospital, the hospital comes to them.



FITTED CUPBOARDS AND RACKS ARE PROVIDED FOR DRUGS AND EQUIPMENT. EVERYTHING IN NORMAL USE IS CARRIED.

Britain's first mobile hospital has taken the road, in the industrial town of Slough, twenty miles west of London. It is a clinic on wheels, a complete mobile dressing station which can be driven from one factory to another on the Slough Trading Estate.

The idea was Dr. A. Austin Eagger's, Medical Director of the town's Industrial Health Service, serving almost ten thousand workers at ninety of Slough's 300 factories. The technical details and construction were undertaken by M. L. Aviation, a Slough firm, and the finished mobile unit was presented to the Health Service by Horlicks, another Slough factory. In its first full working month it has a record of 438 attendances, for everything from complete medical examinations to cold vaccines and minor injuries. The figures are rising steadily.

The mobile dressing station, staffed by a doctor and two nurses, brings a medical service to the very door of the factory. This cuts time wastage to a minimum—an important point for industry and for tehe country—and so overcomes, the workers' disinclination to "waste time" over a small matter by going to his own doctor. Minor ailments can be dealt with before they become serious, and the doctors can keep a constant check on the health of the town's workers.

Already Dr. Eagger has received many enquiries for details of the dressing station from public health officers in Britain and in many foreign countries.

CASUALTY IS DEALT WITH: SISTER L. B. SLATOR BANDAGES THE INJURED WRIST OF MISS PATRICIA WALSH, WHO USED TO BE A HAIRDRESSER BUT WHO IS NOW WORKING A DRILL.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION: NOTE FITTED CUPBOARDS WITH SLIDING DOORS, BELOW THE EXAMINATI ON COUCH.

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